Synopsis of English and American Literature

Smith

A SYNOPSIS

OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.

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PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH this summary of our literature is especially intended for the use and convenience of teachers and students, it is believed to be not without value for the general reader. In its preparation the effort has been to condense much information within narrow limits. The majority of persons have neither opportunity nor inclination to read formidable works on science or literature, and yet desire that general knowledge which an epitome like this aims to give.

In any chosen case there will be found herein, (1) the author's full name, (2) the dates of birth and death, (3) the class of writers to which he belongs, (4) the chronological place of that class in the development of the literature, (5) the best known works of the author, (6) his contemporaries at home and abroad, and (7) leading events in the general history of his time. In most cases, also, a few words of explanation or criticism are given, and the general characteristics of the various periods are briefly stated throughout the work. The chronological arrangement has not been strictly followed, the grouping of the writers according to the fields in which they have labored being thought preferable.

An author's relative importance is indicated by the style of type employed. This ranking is of course largely suggestive. Authorities must always differ widely in this respect, since an opinion of an author depends upon the degree of acquaintance with him, upon individual tastes, upon various personal and accidental circumstances.

A ready means of viewing the ranking adopted in this summary is afforded by the recapitulation given on p. 112.

Attention is called to the list of books recommended for general reading.

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The day for studying literature from a single text-book has gone by. That the true method consists mainly in reading, and so knowing the masterpieces of literature, is becoming generally accepted. At the same time the history and the scope of the literature must not be neglected; it is as a convenient hand-book and guide in the study of literary productions that this book may be useful.

It will be found an excellent plan for English teachers to have their pupils learn, first of all, the general outline as given at the first of the book.

Both the "historical column" and the list of authors are completely indexed so as to render the outline practically more valuable.

Among others the following authorities have been consulted:

Shaw (Manual and New History), Morley, Collier, Brooke (Primer), O. F. Adams (Hand-books), Gilmore (Chautauqua Text-Book), Hart (American Literature), and the encyclopædias of Chambers and the Duyckincks. To Dr. F. R. Lane, principal of the Washington High School, acknowledgment is made for suggestion and encouragement.

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The Literature Outlined — The Works.

Contemporary History.

A. ANCIENT OR PRE-ENGLISH LITERATURE IN ENGLAND. TO 1350.

I. Before the Conquest, 1066.

The writing of this period has very slight connection with the succeeding literature of England. Neither the Celtic tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, nor the Norman French was fitted for a high order of literary composition. As Marsh observes: "Anglo-Saxon literature, so far from being the mother, was not even the nurse of the infant genius which opened its eyes to the sun of England five centuries ago."

B.C. 55. Roman Conquest of Britain. Roman power till 449 A.D.

31. Augustus Cæsar founds Roman Empire.

4. Christ born.

A.D. 9. Arminius's victory in Germany over the Romans.

54. Nero emperor.

98. Trajan.

323. Christianity established by *Constantine*, who founds the Eastern Empire at Byzantium (Constantinople).

325. Council of Nice.

410. Rome pillaged by northern barbarians.

The rude songs of Celtic Bard or Saxon Gleeman celebrated mainly the semi-legendary deeds of heroes. The sombre poems of war and religion, with the equally serious prose works of the learned Saxons and the later Monkish chroniclers, constitute the literature previous to the Conquest.

449. Invasion of Britain by the *Saxons*. Saxon power continues till the Danish conquest, 1017, but is not united until Egbert's time, 827.

451. Bat. Chalons, Aetius defeats Attila's Huns.

475. Romulus Augustulus last emperor of Rome.

476. *Fall of Rome.* Odoacer founds kingdom of Italy.

a. Celtic Writers:

—A few fragmentary Irish poems of the 5th century survive.

—In Wales were the bards Merlin and Taliesin.

—Gildhas (6th c.). — History of the Britons. (Latin.)

Arthur and his Round Table, about 515.

b. Anglo-Saxon Writings:

1. POETRY:

—Fragments of Anglo-Saxon poems, such as the "Battle of Finsborough," are preserved.

597. Conversion of the Saxons.

622. Flight of Mohammed from Mecca, "*The Hegira.*"

629. His triumphant re-entrance into Mecca.

632. Mohammed's death.

—"Beowulf," a poem of adventure in 6000 lines. The hero, Beowulf, kills the giant Grendel.

637. Jerusalem taken by the *Saracens*.

644? Cambridge University founded. (Some say in Alfred's reign.)

711. Africa and Spain conquered by Saracens.

732. Battle of Tours. Saracen progress checked by Charles Martel (694–741).

755. The Pope made a temporal prince.

768–814. *Charlemagne* (b. 742) in France.

786–808. Haroun al Raschid, Caliph of Bagdad.

787. The Danes first land in Great Britain.

827. Saxon Heptarchy consolidated by **Egbert**, first king of England (d. 839).

Anglo-Saxon power (till 1017):

—**Ethelwolf**, 836; —**Ethelred**, 857; —**Alfred the Great**, 871–901.

884. Charles the Fat of France.

887. Separate establishment of France, Germany, Italy, and Burgundy.

912. Normans settle in France.

—**Edward**, 901; —**Athelstan**, 925; —**Edmund**, 941; —**Edred**, 948; —**Edwy**, 955; —**Edgar**, 959; —**Edward II.**, 975; —**Ethelred**, 979–1016.

980. A second Danish invasion.

987. Hugh Capet founds in France the Capetian dynasty.

—**Edmund**, 1016.

Danish line (1017–41):

—**Canute**, 1017; —**Harold**, 1035; —**Hardicanute**, 1039.

Saxons restored (1041–66):

—**Edward the Confessor**, 1041; —**Harold**, 1066, defeated at Hastings by **William the Conqueror.**

Macbeth, king of Scotland, died about 1056.

—*Caedmon's* "Paraphrase of the Scriptures" — 680 A.D.

"Ne waes her tha giet, nymthe heolstersceado,
Wiht geworden; ác thes wida grund
Stod deop and dim." — *The Creation.*

—Cynewulf (d. 780?). "Elene." — Series of poems relating to Christ.

2. PROSE:

In Latin:

—Aldhem (656–709). A book of Riddles.

—*The Venerable Bede or Baeda* (673–735). Wrote many treatises, but especially a valuable ecclesiastical History of England.

—Alcuin (735–804). (Lived after 792 in France, under Charlemagne.) Treatises, Letters, and a few Poems.

—John Scotus, Erigena (d. 877) (an Irish scholar). On the Division of Nature.

—Dunstan (925–988) (a learned monk). Theological works.

—Asser (d. 910?). A Life of Alfred (of some value).

In Anglo-Saxon:

—*Alfred* (829–901). (Greatly influential in encouraging learning.) Many translations, among them Boethius on the Consolations of Philosophy, Bede's Ecclesiastical History, and the Ancient History of Orosius.

"Fela spella him saedon tha Beormas," etc.

—The monks who wrote the *Saxon Chronicle*, covering from 55 B.C. to 1154 A.D. It contains several poems, as "Athelstan's Song of Victory" (year 938). (The Chronicle is interesting and valuable, though at first crude and fragmentary.)

—Alfric (d. 1006) (the "Grammarian"). Eighty Homilies. Book

of Latin Colloquy. Translations of parts of the Old Testament.

II. From the Conquest, 1066, to 1350. — Anglo-Normans.

William the Conqueror brought with him the Norman Feudalism, with its lordly barons and degraded serfs; its castles, moats, and drawbridges; its Wambas and Robin Hoods; its troubadours or wandering minstrels, men of no small esteem and importance; and its armor-clad knights, — chivalrous defenders of fair ladies, brave champions in battle or tournament. There were annalists of the glorious and the cruel deeds of the time — annalists cloistered, silent, sober, but who sought amusement in compilations of quaint tales, *The Gesta.*

For nearly three hundred years the slow amalgamation of ruling Normans and enslaved Saxons, with the fusion of their languages resulting in English, was in progress.

a. *The Latin writings* of numerous Monk Historians. Omitting special notice of Ingulphus, Joseph of Exeter, and others, the following as the more important writers may be named:

—William of Malmesbury (b. 1066). History of the English Kings (De Gestis Regum), and English Prelates.

—John of Salisbury (d. 1182). Polycraticon (an erudite satire on philosophy).

—Hilarius (12th century). Three miracles, or mysteries (see p. 21). "Raising of Lazarus."

—Robert Grosseteste (1175–1253). Very voluminous writer on science, philosophy, and religion.

—Walter Map (or Mapes) (b. 1143) ("brilliant, earnest"). *Stories of King Arthur, De Nugis Curialium (Trifles of Courtiers).

Norman line (1066–1154):

—**William I.,** 1066. 21 yr.

1076. Turks (whose capital was Bagdad) capture Jerusalem.

1073–90. Papal power despotic.

—**William II.,** 1087. 13 yr.

1095. *First Crusade.* Instigated by Peter the Hermit.

1099. *Godfrey of Bouillon* in Jerusalem.

—**Henry I.,** 1100. 35 yr.

First miracle play, 1120.

—**Stephen,** 1135. 19 yr.

1149. Second Crusade.

1152–90. Frederick Barbarossa in Germany.

Robin Hood, English outlaw (12th century).

Plantagenet line (1154–1399):

—Henry II., 1154. 35 yr.

1154. English in public documents forbidden.

Archbishop *Thomas à Becket* (b. 1117) killed at Canterbury (1170) by Henry's orders.

1172. Conquest of Ireland.

—Richard I., 1189. 10 yr.

1189. Third Crusade.

—John, 1199. 17 yr.

Saint *Dominic*, 1170–1221, Spanish founder of Dominican Order.

1204. Fourth Crusade.

1213. Children's Crusade.

1215. *Magna Charta* granted by John at Runnymede.

—Henry III., 1216. 56 yr.

1228. Fifth Crusade.

1233. *Inquisition* established in Spain.

Genghis Khan, 1163–1227, great Mogul conqueror of Asia.

1265. English *House of Commons* instituted by *Simon de Montfort*.

—Edward I., 1272. 35 yr.

House of Hapsburg in Germany, 1273.

1283. Conquest of Wales.

1291. Capture of Acre by the Mohammedans.

—Edward II., 1307. 20 yr.

Dante, 1265–1301. Great Italian epic poet. The Divine Comedy. ("Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise.")

Wallace, Scotch patriot, defeated and hanged, 1305.

—Geoffrey of Monmouth (d. 1154). History of the Britons (preserving the Tales of King Arthur).

—Thomas Aquinas (1224–74) (called the "angelic doctor"). A noted theologian.

—Matthew Paris (1235–73). Historia Major. (Other works similar.)

—William of Occam (1280–1347), the "invincible doctor." Theologian.

—Roger Bacon (1214–92). Opus Majus, Opus Minus. Both on science.

—Thomas of Ercildoun. "Sir Tristrem" (a story for recitation, which the minstrels speedily corrupted).

—Duns Scotus (1265–1308), the "subtle doctor." Scottish theologian and logician.

—Richard de Bury (1281–1345). Philobiblon (on the love of books).

—Ralph Higden (d. 1363), wrote Miracle Plays (probably the 24 "Chester Plays"), and a history, Polychronicon (in 7 books).

b. Norman French. The *trouvéres*, singing in the "Langue d'Oyl," have left no names to posterity. Best known of the writers in French is

—Wace (1112–84), who wrote the "Brut d'Angleterre," a versified History of the Britons (see Geoffrey).

c. Semi-Saxon. What Morley calls the Transitional English.

—Layamon (living, 1180). The "Brut" (a superior translation and enlargement of Wace's poem).

> "To niht a mine slepe,
> Ther ich laei on bure,
> Mei maette a sweuen;
> Ther uore ich ful sari aem."
>
> —*Account of Arthur's Dream.*

—Orm or Ormin (living, 1240). The "Ormulum," a series of homilies, in verse without the usual alliteration.

> "Thiss boc is nemmnedd Orrmulum,
> Forrthi thatt Orrm itt wrohhte."

—Robert of Gloucester (1298), Robert Manning, author of "Handlynge Synne," and Robert of Brunne (1330?) wrote Rhyming Chronicles (using many words of French origin).

—Romances in poetry ("Havelok the Dane," "Romance of King Alexander," 1280), and *Ballads*, like the "Owl and the Nightingale" (by Nicholas of Guildford, 1280), a "beautiful little idyl." — "King Horn."

—**Henry III.**, 1216. 56 yr.
—**Edward I.**, 1272. 35 yr.
—**Edward II.**, 1307. 20 yr.
—**Edward III.**, 1327. 50 yr.
—**Richard II.**, 1377. 22 yr.

B. EARLY ENGLISH, OR FORMATIVE PERIOD. 1350–1480.

At this time there were no fewer than four dialects of the early English. "What Dante did for the dialect of Florence, Chaucer did for the East Midland dialect of England," when he gave it such a breadth, richness, and stability that it became for all time the literary language of the English-speaking people. From this time the growth of the language is generally determined. Its basis, inconsiderable in Celtic and Danish, chiefly in Saxon, Norman, and Latin, remains fixed. Additions, however, are made from time to time, from Greek and Latin, especially during the revival of learning; from all living languages more or less, as needed; and even from the jargon and slang of the vulgar classes.

The fire kindled by Chaucer, however, smouldered for a hundred and fifty years in a darkness but occasionally brightened; only to blaze forth matchlessly in the time of the Virgin Queen.

Battle of Bannockburn, 1314. Edw. II. defeated by *Robert Bruce*, 1274–1329, the greatest of Scottish kings.

Baliol, 1259–1314, king of Scotland (rival of Bruce).

Battle of Morgarten, 1315. Swiss victorious, and independent of Austria.

Othman (1299–1326), founder of the Ottoman empire.

1328. Scottish independence acknowledged.

1338. England's hundred years' war with France begun.

I. The Fourteenth Century—last half.

a. Poetry:

—Laurence Minot (under Edw. III.). Ten celebrative poems.

—**Edward III.**, 1327. 50 yr.
—**Richard II.**, 1377. 22 yr.

1346. Battle *Crecy;* French defeated by Edw. III.—Guns first used by English.

About this time begins a *reaction against* French in England.

Edward III. established the use of English in courts of law.

Boccaccio, 1313–75, Italian novelist. Many later writers borrow plots from his "Decameron" and "Teseide."

1347–50. *Rienzi*, the last of the tribunes at Rome, fails in his rebellion.

1347–50, 1361, '69. The *Black Death* in Europe.

1356. Battle Poitiers: Fr. defeated by Black Prince, who died 1376.

Tamerlane, Mogul conqueror, rises to power, 1369.

Bajazet (1347–1403), Sultan of the Ottomans.

1381. *Wat Tyler's* revolt.

1386. Battle of Sempach; *Arnold von Winkelried* killed. Austrians defeated by the Swiss.

—John Barbour (1326–96). "The Bruce," 13,000 lines; "Apostrophe to Freedom."

> "Ah, Freedom is a noble thing,
> It maketh man to have liking!"

—**GEOFFREY CHAUCER** (1328–1400). (The "Morning Star of English Poetry." Born in London. Figured in political life.) His poems are (Shaw) —

1. Of the Chivalric Type: "Romaunt of the Rose," "Assembly of Fowls," "Court of Love," "Cuckoo and the Nightingale," "The Flower and the Leaf," "Boke of the Duchess," * "House of Fame."
2. Of the Italian Type: "Legende of Good Women," "Troilus and Cresseide," and above all, "*The Canterbury Tales.*"

> "Whaunè that April with his shourès sote
> The droughte of Marche hath perced to the rote,"

—the first two lines of the Prologue.

—William Langlande (d. 1400). Wrote, 1362, the popular "Vision of Piers Ploughman" (a protest for a pure priesthood; of great influence with the common people). (The "Crede" and "Complaint" are later imitations.) Also, "Do Wel," "Do Bet," and "Do Best." "The Deposition of Richard II." (1399).—Opening of the "Vision," showing the prevalent alliteration:

> "In a somer seson
> Whan softe was the sonne."

—John Gower (1325–1408). Chaucer speaks of his friend, "Moral Gower." Learned, tedious, but popular in his day. His poems are "Confessio Amantis" (in English) and "Vox Clamantis."

> "In a Cronique thus I rede;
> Aboute a king, as must nede,
> Ther was of knyghtes and squiers
> Gret route, and eke of officers."

b. Prose:

—Sir Thomas Malory (Henry IV.). A romance, The Byrth, Lif, and Actes of Kyng Arthur (an early example of fine simple prose).

—Sir John Mandeville (1300–72). Travels. (Quaint and interesting.)

Quotation: "And yee schull understonde, that Machamote was born in Arabye, that was first a pore knave," etc.

—*John Wycliffe* (1324–84). Translations of the Scriptures, 1380 and 1382. (His labors in spreading the Scriptures were so influential that he has been called the "Morning Star of the Reformation." By his tracts and sermons — such as Trialogus and Wyckett — he made English popular.)

Specimen: "When Jhesus hadde comen doun fro the hill," etc.

II. The Fifteenth Century, to 1480.

a. Poetry:

—Andrew Wyntoun, a rhymed "Orygynale Cronikyl of Scotland," 1420.

—Thomas Occleve (1370–1454). "Governeil of Princes," "Story of Jonathan." (Poems of little merit.) Quotation:

"My mayster Chaucer, floure of eloquence!"

—John Lydgate (1370–1460). (Diffuse. Great demand for his poems, for entertainments and masks.) "Story of Thebes," "Destruction of Troy," "Falls of Princes."

—*James I.* of Scotland (1394–1436). "The King's Quhair." (A long and meritorious love poem, in "Rhymes Royal" stanzas, so named from it. "Sweet, tender, pure.")

"The longè dayès and the nightès eke," etc.

b. Prose: The Introduction of Printing.

—Reginald Pecock (1390–1460). The Repressor of Overmuch Blaming of the Clergy. (Aimed against the Lollards.)

House of Lancaster (1399–1461):

—**Henry IV.**, 1399. 14 yr.

—**Henry V.**, 1413. 9 yr.

—**Henry VI.**, 1422. 39 yr.

1401. First Lollard, follower of Wycliffe, burnt.

Van Eyck, 1390–1440. Flemish painter.

1403. Battle Shrewsbury; *Percy* defeated and slain.

1414–18. Council of Constance; *Huss* burned.

1412–31. *Joan of Arc*, French heroine (burned at Rouen).

1415. Battle Agincourt; Henry V. defeats the French.

English language adopted by House of Commons, 1414?

1441. Printing from movable types invented by Faust. Made public by Gutenberg, 1454.

Jack Cade's rebellion, 1450.

House of York (1461–85):
—**Edward IV.**, 1461. 22 yr.
—**Edward V.**, 1483. 74 days.
—**Richard III.**, 1483. 2 yr.

Torquemada, 1420–98, Spanish inquisitor.

1455–85. Wars of the Red and the White *Roses* (Lancaster and York).

Charles the Bold, 1433–77, French duke.

1455. Royalists (red roses) defeated at St. Albans.

1461. Battle Wakefield. Duke of York killed.

1461. Battle Towton. Q. Margaret of Anjou (1429–82), def. by *Warwick*, the king-maker (1420–71), who had placed Edward IV. on the throne.

1471. Warwick killed at Barnet; also Henry VI.

1471. Tewksbury. Margaret defeated by Edward IV.

1485. Richard killed at Bosworth. Henry of Richmond, victorious, establishes the House of Tudor (1485–1603).

—*William Caxton* (1412–91), having learned printing in Holland, pub., 1474, The Game of the Chesse. In time sixty-three other books, translating many himself.

Specimen: "After that, I had accomplysshed and fynysshed dyuers hystoryes," etc.

—The writers of the Paston Letters (1424–1509) (which throw light on the social life of the times as well as the history).

—Sir John Fortescue (1430–80?). Tracts. Absolute and Limited Monarchies.

C. MODERN ENGLISH. 1480 TO THE PRESENT.

For a thousand years after the fall of Rome (476), ignorance, dissension, violence, filled the world — a millennium of darkness. Learning fled to the cloister; for the human race was disheartened by the downfall of the proudest civilization it had ever reared. Chaucer was the herald in England of the dawn that had broken in Italy. The Italian Renaissance of art and literature, the gradual revival and spread of learning over Europe, the Reformation, the increasing use of printing, the awakening spirit of interest and curiosity that encouraged all manner of investigation and discovery, now began to give that exultation, that freshness, to mental effort, never known before or since, which resulted in the greatest age of literature.

I. Period of Italian Influence. 1480 to 1680.

a. RENAISSANCE ERA, TO 1580.

(Caxton to Spenser.)

1. POETS:

—Blind Harry (15th c.), Harry the Minstrel. Powerful poems on the deeds of Wallace.

—*John Skelton* (1460–1529). (His "rimes," "ragged, tattered, and jagged," but energetic.) "Colin Clout," "Bouge of Court," "Why Come ye not to Court?"

—Stephen Hawes, 1506, "Pastime of Pleasure" ("a work of no ordinary talent").

—*William Dunbar* (1465–1530). (In strength and imaginative power the "Chaucer of Scotland.") "The Thistle and the Rose," "The Golden Terge."

"And first of all in dance was Pryd,
With hair wyl'd bak, bonet on side," etc.

From "The Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins."

—Gawin Douglas (1474–1522). Translated with truth and spirit Ovid's "Art of Love" and the "Æneid," 1513, with original prologues.

—Robert Barclay (d. 1552). 1508, "Ship of Fools" (a free translation from the German).

—Sir David Lyndsay (1490–1557). "Meldrum's Duel," "A Dreme," "Complaint to the King," "Satire of the Three Estates," 1535 (a morality play).

—*Howard, Earl of Surrey* (1517–47). (Invented the Sonnet and Blank Verse.) Trans. "Æneid." Sonnets; sacred paraphrases; a satire.

—Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503–42). (Friend of Surrey.) Love songs and sonnets. Satires, versified Psalms.

—Robert Henryson (16th c.). "Æsop's Fabils" in verse. "Testament of Creseid" (after Chaucer).

—Thomas, Lord Vaux (b. 1510). Minor poems. "On a Contented Mind."

—Thomas Tusser (1515–80), a didactic poem "Hundreth Good Points of Husbandrie," 1557.

—To this time belong a number of *Ballads*, authors unknown, "Chevy Chase," "Clym of the Clough," "The Nutbrowne Maid," 1502.

Tudor line (1485–1603):

—**Henry VII.**, 1485. 24 yr.

—**Henry VIII.**, 1509. 38 yr. The "much-married monarch." (Anne Boleyn, mar. 1533.)

1492. America discovered.

1492. Moorish capital, *Granada*, taken by the Spanish.

1493. Maximilian, emp. of Germany.

Da Vinci, 1452–1519, a leader in the renaissance of Italian art.

De Soto, 1460–1542, Spanish explorer.

1462–1505, Ivan III., Czar.

Machiavelli, 1469–1527, artful Italian politician and author.

Numbers of Spanish, French, and English discoverers.

Dr. *Johann Faust*, German necromancer, flourished 1500.

1500. Brazil discovered by Cabral.

1513. Flodden Field.

Leo X. (pope, 1513–21) and *Lorenzo de Medici* (1448–92), patrons of literature and art.

Cesare Borgia (1457–1507), perfidious Italian duke and cardinal. *Lucrezia*, his sister, died 1523.

Albrecht Dürer, German painter and engraver (1471–1528).

1515. *Wolsey*, cardinal.

Michael Angelo (1474–1563), greatest of the Italian painters and architects.

1517. *Luther* burns the Papal Bull. Reformation begun.

1519. Magellan circumnavigates the globe.

1520. Accession of Emp. Charles V. of Germany.

1520. Soliman II., the Magnificent.

Raphael, 1483–1520, great Italian artist.

Chevalier Bayard, 1475–1524, French warrior, "without fear and without reproach."

Tudors (1485–1603):
—**Henry VII.**, 1485. 24 yr.
—**Henry VIII.**, 1509. 38 yr.
—**Edward VI.**, 1547. 6 yr.
—**Mary**, 1553. 5 yr.
—**Elizabeth**, 1558–1603.

(They are collected in *Percy's* Reliques, latter part 18th century. See p. 43.)

"The Persé owt of Northombarlande,
And a vowe to God mayd he,
That he wolde hunt in the mountayns
Off Chyviat within dayes thre,
In the mauger of doghti Doglas
And all that ever with him be."
— *Chevy Chase.*

2. Prose Writers:

—Lord Berners. In 1523 translated Froissart's Chronicle. History of Arthur.

—*Sir Thomas More* (1480–1535). The philosophical romance, *Utopia* (Nowhere; a fanciful account of an ideal republic). A Life of Edward V. ("the first example of good English language." — Hallam).

—Hugh Latimer (1472–1556), the martyr. Sermons; one on The Ploughers. (Style plain, direct, shrewd.)

—Sir Thomas Elyot (d. 1546). The Governor (on education).

—Robert Fabyan (1450–1512). Concordance of Historyes.

—Edward Hall (1499–1547). Houses of York and Lancaster, a history to 1532.

[Fabyan and Hall made the first attempts at studied literary discussion of **history**. The development, beginning with poetical legends, includes the *chronicles* of the monk and trouvère, the systematic *narrative*, and finally the modern *philosophical history*. (Shaw, p. 71 — New History.)]

—John Leland (1506–52) (the "King's Antiquary"). Antiquarian researches.

—John Knox (1505–72). History of the Scottish Reformation.

—George Buchanan (1506–82). The Psalms (Lat.). The Chameleon. History of Scotland.

—*Roger Ascham* (1515–68). (Tutor of Lady Jane Grey and Elizabeth.)

Copernicus, 1473–1543, great German astronomer. Stated modern theory of the solar system.

Ariosto, 1474–1533, Italian author. "Orlando Furioso."

Loyola, 1491–1566, Spaniard. Founded at Paris, 1543, the society of *Jesuits*, with *Francis Xavier* (1506–52).

1520. The gorgeous field of Cloth of Gold, where Henry VIII. met Francis the French king.

Zwingle, 1484–1531, Swiss reformer.

Montezuma (b. 1480). The last of the Aztec emperors in Mexico, conquered by *Cortez*, 1521.

Pizarro in Peru, 1533, subjugates the Inca.

Luther, 1483–1546, the great German reformer.

1530. Wolsey's fall.

1534. Separation of English Church from Rome. Henry VIII. the head of the Church. 1538, monasteries suppressed.

Melancthon, 1497–1560, German leader of the Reformation after Luther. 1530, the Augsburg Confession.

Toxophilus (1545), Schoolmaster (1570; a scholarly book, still valuable).

—John Fox (1517–87). Book of Martyrs (1565; simple and popular).

Translators of the Bible:

—William Tyndale (1477–1536). Tr. the New Testament.

—*Miles Coverdale* (1483–1565). First publisher of the whole Bible (1535). Edited the Cranmer Bible, 1639.

—Thomas Cranmer (1489–1556). Edited the Book of Common Prayer, 1549 ("on the whole, a fine example of stately prose").

Chief English Bibles:

a. Manuscript Bibles: Aldhem, Psalms, 700; Alfred, portions, 850; Alfric, Old Testament, 990; Wycliffe, New Testament, 1380, Old Testament, 1382.

b. Printed Bibles: Tyndale's New Testament, 1525–30; Coverdale's "Great Bible," 1535; "Thomas Matthews" (J. Rogers), 1537; "Cranmer's Bible," 1539–40; the "Bishops' Bible," 1568; the "Genevan" Bible, 1560 or 1570; the Rheims New Testament, 1582; the Douay Bible (from the Vulgate), 1609; King James Bible (authorized version), 1611; recent Revised Bible, 1881.

Titian, 1477–1566?, greatest of Venetian painters.

Correggio, 1494–1534, Italian painter.

Rabelais, 1495–1533, French satirist. "Story of Gargantua and Pantagruel."

Calvin, 1509–64, French-English theologian. Established Presbyterianism. "Institutes of Theology."

1559–60. Scottish Reformation under *Knox*.

The emperor *Charles V.* abdicates, 1556; his son, *Philip II.* of Spain, was husband to Mary of England.

1562. Slave trade begun.

b. THE ELIZABETHAN ERA, 1580 TO 1620.

—**Henry VIII.**, 1509. 38 yr.
—**Edward VI.**, 1547. 6 yr.
—**Mary**, 1553. 5 yr.
—**Elizabeth**, 1558–1603. 45 yr.

The "Golden Age" of Literature. Spenser, Shakespeare, and Bacon, and a host of less illustrious men who in any other age would have ranked among the most eminent, make this an age of great intellectual splendor.

Cecil, Lord Burleigh, 1520–98, Lord Treasurer of England.

Spenser produced the great romantic epic. *Hooker* as a learned theologian, *Raleigh* as a scholarly historian, *Bacon* as the far-seeing philosopher of Induction, — a doctrine that has

Dudley, Earl of Leicester, 1532–88, favorite of Elizabeth. (Read Scott's "Kenilworth.")

—**Elizabeth**, 1558–1603.

reformed the scientific world, — and the surpassingly qualified translators who produced the King James Bible, would have made any age luminous in history; while of this one the culminating glory was the drama as developed by the greatest of writers, *William Shakespeare.*

1. Poetry:

a. Non-dramatic:

Camoens, Portuguese poet, 1517–79, "The Lusiad."

—George Gascoigne (1530–77). "The Steel Glass" (our first long satire).

—*Thomas Sackville* (1536–1608). The meritorious parts of "The Mirror for Magistrates" (stories from English history in verse). (See also p. 22.)

Savonarola, 1552–98, Italian reformer.

—Michael Drayton (1553–1631). "Polyolbion" (a vast history and description of the "isle of Britain"; a unique "poetical ramble"), "Nymphidia" ("exquisite"), "The Barons' Wars." "England's Heroical Epistles," 1598.

William the Silent, 1553–84, founder of the Dutch Republic.

—William Warner (1558–1609). "Albion's England" (a versified history, clever, popular, full of stories).

Arminius, 1560–1609, Dutch reformer.

—*Sir Philip Sidney* (1554–1586) (gentleman, courtier, soldier, author, rarely accomplished). Love Sonnets, "Astrophel and Stella." (Sidney again, p. 25.)

1572. Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Thousands of Huguenots slain in Paris alone. Catharine de' Medici in power.

—**EDMUND SPENSER** (1553–99). ("Brilliant imagination, fertile invention, flowing rhythm." — Chateaubriand.) "The Shepherd's Calendar (1580), "Amoretti," Sonnets, "Colin Clout's come Home Again," "Epithalamium" (1595), "*The Faerie Queene*" (1590–95) [which last was a moral and political (and at length tedious?) allegory in six books]. Also a View of the State of Ireland. (Spenser's

home was for a time Kilcolman Castle, Ireland.)

—Fulke Greville, Lord Brook (1554–1628), long obscure poems, "Human Learning," "Wars," etc.

—George Chapman (1557–1634). Fine translations of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." (His work is unique, powerful, spirited.) Also a dramatist.

—Robert Southwell (1560–95). "Times Go by Turns," "Content and Rich."

—Samuel Daniel (1562–1619) ("well-languaged Daniel"). Lyrics, such as "Hymen's Triumph." A versified "History of the Wars of the Roses." A History of England (to Edward III.); a few dramas.

—Sir Henry Wotton (1568–1639). "Character of a Happy Life." Some prose treatises.

—Sir John Davies (1570–1626). "The Orchestra" (gay, bright), "Nosce Teipsum" (condensed, didactic).

—Edward Fairfax (d. 1632). A "faithful and vigorous" translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem delivered." "Eclogues," Demonology.

—William Drummond (1585–1647). (Though a Scotchman, "entirely English and Elizabethan." — Brook.) Sonnets, "On Sleep"; "On John the Baptist"; graceful love sonnets; "Flowers of Zion."

—Joseph Hall (1574–1656). "Virgidemarium," a collection of *satires* (1597; energetic, and readable still). The Pleasure of Study.

b. Dramatic:

[Note on the *Dawn of the Drama.* — The development seems to have been as follows:

1. *Miracles.* Scenes from Bible history.

—Oldest MS. 1350. Ex. — Cain and Abel. Fall of Man.

2. *Mysteries.* Dramatizing the lives of the saints.

—**Elizabeth,** 1558–1603.

The Stuarts (1601–88):

—**James I.,** 1603–25.

Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, 1542–87, beheaded by Elizabeth's order. (Read Lamartine's "Life of Mary Stuart.")

Rizzio (b. 1540), Italian favorite of Mary. Assassinated 1566.

Lord *Darnley* (1545–67), husband of Mary.

Earl of *Bothwell* (1526–77), husband of Mary.

Earl of Essex, 1567–1601. Favorite of Elizabeth. Beheaded.

1588. The "Invincible Spanish Armada" defeated by Sir Francis Drake (1540–95; circumnavigated the world, 1579) and Howard.

—**Elizabeth,** 1558–1603.

The Stuarts:
—**James I.,** 1603–25.

—Earliest example, 1119, Play of St. Catharine.

3. *Moralities.* Personifications of abstract virtues and vices. Ex., 1450, The Castle of Perseverance.
4. *Interludes.* Farcical and grotesque.

—John Heywood (d. 1565). "The Four P's" (Peddler, Pardoner, Palmer, Poticary).

5. *Pageants.* Introducing classical personages.
6. *Masques.* Splendid and costly entertainments (perfected by Jonson).
7. *Rude Historical Dramas.* For example,

—John Bale (1494–1563). "King John"; also Account of English Writers.

8. *The Modern Play.*]

—Nicholas Udall (1506–64). The first English comedy, 1551, "Ralph Royster Doyster" (lively, natural; in rhyme).

—*Thomas Sackville* (1536–1608). (With Norton?) The first regular tragedy, 1562, "Gorboduc, or Ferrex and Porrex" (oppressively tragic, style monotonous). (Sackville also p. 20.)

Tasso, 1544–95, Italian epic poet ("Jerusalem Delivered").

—John Still (1543–1608). "Gammer Gurton's Needle" ("farcical").

—George Peele (1552–98). "The Arraynement of Paris," "David and Bethsabe," "Absolom"; "Edward I." ("our first historical play").

—John Lyly (1553–1601). "Endimion," "Campaspe," "Mydas," "Mother Bombie," etc. See also p. 25.

—Thomas Kyd. The famous play, "Jeronimo."

Crichton, the "Admirable Crichton," 1560–83, Scottish prodigy.

—Robert Greene (1560–92). "George A'Greene," "Orlando Furioso," *"Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay," *"James the Fourth." Pandosto, a prose romance. A pamphlet, Groatsworth of Wit (bitter against Shakespeare, "the upstart crow").

—*Christopher Marlowe* (1564–93). "Faustus," "Tamburlaine," *"Edward II.," "Jew of Malta." ("Marlowe's mighty line" was blank verse, effectively handled, but sometimes bombastic and tedious.) Also a poem, "The Passionate Shepherd."

—Thomas Nash (1564–1600). "Summer's Last Will and Testament." "Pierce Penniless."

—**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE** (1564–1616). ("The King of Literature." Married Anne Hathaway 1583. An actor in the Blackfriars and Globe theatres, London.) His plays are thus grouped by Shaw:

1. Historical: "Henry IV.," etc., "Richard II.," "King John."
2. Legendary: "Hamlet," "Lear," "Macbeth," "Cæsar," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Coriolanus," "Cymbeline."
3. Fictitious: "Merchant of Venice," "Othello," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "As You Like It," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," etc., etc.

Also one hundred and fifty-four Sonnets, and several other poems ("Venus and Adonis," "The Passionate Pilgrim," "Lucrece").

—**Ben Jonson** (1573–1637). (Learned, conceited, pedantic. Plays, though often forceful, lack reality and naturalness. On his tombstone, "O rare Ben Jonson!") Works: "*Every Man in his Humor,*" 1596; "Every Man out of his Humor," "The Alchymist," "Volpone," "Sejanus," "Epicene," "Catiline," 1611; "Cynthia's Revels," "Poetaster," numerous masques during his service as laureate. The

—**Elizabeth,** 1558–1603.

The Stuarts:

—**James I.,** 1603–25.

Galileo, 1564–1642, Italian astronomer; invented the telescope 1609.

1570–1680. The *Elzevirs,* celebrated Leyden publishers.

1571. Turks defeated at Lepanto.

1575. Burbadge's *theatre* built in London.

Cervantes, 1547–1616, famous Spanish novelist. "Don Quixote," a burlesque on chivalry.

1589. Henry IV. of Navarre, in France, founds Bourbon line (which lasted till 1848).

1590. Battle of Ivry. Huguenots under Henry IV. win.

Lope de Vega, 1562–1635, Spanish author of over 1800 dramas.

1598. *Edict of Nantes,* giving religious liberty to the Huguenots.

1599. Death of *Beatrice Cenci,* the "beautiful parricide."

Captain John Smith, 1579–1631.

1601. Execution of Essex.

1601. Australia discovered by a Dutch sea-captain.

Guy Fawkes, d. 1606, conspirator in the "gunpowder plot," 1605.

—**Elizabeth**, 1558–1603.

The Stuarts:

—**James I.**, 1603–25.

1603. Union of Scotland and England under James.

1607. *Virginia* settled.

1609. Dutch settle New Amsterdam.

Wallenstein, 1583–1634, Austrian general. Hero of one of Schiller's dramas.

1610. Moors expelled from Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella.

fragment, "The Sad Shepherd," is at his best.

—*John Fletcher* (1576–1625). Eighteen plays; a poem, "The Faithful Shepherdess," but principally with

—*Francis Beaumont* (1586–1616), the dramas: "*Beggar's Bush*," "The Elder Brother," "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," *"The Maid's Tragedy," "Thierry and Theodoret," *"Philaster." (Plays "studiously indecent." Characters unnatural, but style masterly.)

—John Marston (d. 1634). "Malcontent," "Antonio and Mellida." ("A rough and vigorous satirist.")

—*Philip Massinger* (1584–1640). Thirty-seven plays. (Foul in language, but style flexible and strong.) "Virgin Martyr" (1620), "City Madam," and *"A New Way to Pay Old Debts," which contains Sir Giles Overreach.

—*John Ford* (1586–1639). *"The Broken Heart," "Brother and Sister," "The Lover's Melancholy" (1629), "Perkin Warbeck" (1634), "the best historical drama after Shakespeare."

—Thomas Dekker. Wrote, with Ford, "The Witch of Edmonton." With Webster, "Westward Ho!" (In his own work elegant and tender.)

—*John Webster*. (A master of the woful and terrible.) "The Duchess of Malfi," "Devil's Law Case," "Appius and Virginia."

—Thomas Heywood (d. 1650). "A Woman Killed with Kindness" (a graceful and touching play).

—James Shirley (1596–1666). (Last of Elizabethan dramatists. "Lady of Pleasure," "The Traitor," etc. His English is animated.)

2. Prose (of Elizabethan Era):

—John Florio, translation of Montaigne's Essays.

—George Puttenham, Art of English Poesie, 1589 (an elaborate treatise).

—Raphael Holinshed (d. 1580) wrote chronicles (on England, Scotland, and Ireland) that Shakespeare used.

—John Stow (1525–1605). English Chronicles, Annals, A Survey of London.

—Thomas Lodge (1556–1625). Rosalynde, Euphues' Golden Legacy, a tale (containing plot of As You Like It).

—Sir Thomas Overbury (d. 1613). Didactic poems, "The Wife." Characters ("excellent," witty, ingenious).

—Francis Meres, 1598, Palladis Tamia (refers to Shakespeare favorably).

—*Sir Walter Raleigh* (1552–1618) (soldier, navigator, courtier, author). A History of the World. (Written in prison; a compendious sketch, of course unreliable, but valuable.) "The Nymph's Reply" (a neat answer to Marlowe's poem, "The Passionate Shepherd"), "The Lie," "The Pilgrimage," "On Sidney."

—*John Lyly* (1553–98). *Euphues,* a very popular prose romance (language "euphuistic," smooth, over-poetic, extravagant).

—*Sir Philip Sidney* (1554–86, killed at Zütphen). Arcadia, a pastoral romance; chief work, Defence of Poesy. As a poet, p. 20.

—**Richard Hooker** (1553–1600). The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, 1594–97 (a defence of the Church against the Puritans). Style "grave, clear, and often musical."

—Richard Hakluyt (1553–1616). Voyages (1589).

—Stephen Gosson (1555–1624). School of Abuse (against play-writing, 1579). Plays Confuted in Five Actions.

—Samuel Purchas (1577–1628). Purchas, His Pilgrimage (a book of travel). Enlarged Hakluyt's Voyages.

—**Elizabeth,** 1558–1603.

The Stuarts:

—**James I.,** 1603–25.

Montaigne, 1533–92, French philosopher and essayist.

Napier, 1550–1614, Scotch mathematician.

1621. Microscopes used in Germany; improved 1624 by *Torricelli,* an Italian physicist (1608–47), who also invented the barometer.

Tycho Brahe, 1545–1601, Swedish astronomer.

Kepler, 1571–1630, German astronomer.

Harvey (1578–1657) discovered circulation of blood, 1619.

Grotius, 1583–1645, Dutch jurist.

The Stuarts (1603–88):
—**James I.**, 1603. 22 yr.
—**Charles I.**, 1625. 24 yr.

—**SIR FRANCIS BACON**, Baron Verulam (1561–1626). In Latin, The Advancement of Learning (1605); The Instauratio Magna, including **Novum Organum** (1620). In English, *Essays* (first ten, 1597; last edition (58), 1625), New Atlantis, 1627, Wisdom of the Ancients. "The Life of Man," as a bubble. (A man of remarkable history and magnificent attainments. Style concise, even to obscurity.)

Cardinal Richelieu, 1585–1642, prime minister and real ruler of France till 1642. (Louis XIII., 1610–43.)

c. PURITAN ERA, 1620–60. (Cavalier and Puritan literature contemporary.)

1620. The *Mayflower* lands at Plymouth. Settlement of Salem, 1628; of Boston, 1630; of Hartford, 1636.

The Chained Bible was a thing of the past, but now religious austerity reached intolerance. The typical Puritan frowned on amusement, and deemed joy unseemly. The opposing Cavaliers were restrained by few prudential motives. Their dainty love-sick lyrics and witty "conceits" are in strong contrast with the theological and controversial writings of the Puritans.

Cromwell, *Fairfax*, *Hampden*, and *Pym*, Puritan leaders.

1628. Petition of Rights.

The result of the Civil War was Puritan supremacy in the Commonwealth.

1. *The so-called Metaphysical Poets:*

1629–40. No Parliament.

—John Donne (1573–1631). Satires: "Metempsychosis" (absurd and fanciful, but abounding in beauty and tenderness). "Character of a Bore," "The Will."

Oxenstiern, 1583–1654, Swedish statesman.

—John Taylor (1580–1654). ("The Water Poet.") Numerous prosy poems. "The Penniless Pilgrimage."

—*George Herbert* (1583–1632). Sacred lyrics: "The Temple," 1631 (quaint, gentle, devotional).

Cardinal *Mazarin* in France, 1602–61.

—Phineas Fletcher (1584–1650). "The Purple Island," 1633 (of some merit and sweetness).

—Giles Fletcher (1588–1623). "Christ's Victory and Triumph," 1610 ("a lovely poem"; it gave hints to Milton).

—George Wither (1588–1667) (a poet of nature). Bucolics ("Shepherd's Hunting," "Mistress of Philarete"). In 1613, "Abuses Whipt and Stript," a satire. Hymns. "Hallelujah," 1641.

—Robert Herrick (1591–1674). "Hesperides" (light, pleasant lyrics on love and wine. "To Corinna, to go a-Maying," "To Daffodils"). "Noble Numbers."

—*Edmund Waller* (1605–87). "Divine Love" (religious poem of some merit), "Battle of the Summer Islands," love verses (playful, melodious, finished), "Go, Lovely Rose."

—Richard Crashaw (1605–50). "The Chronicle," a ballad; "Steps to the Temple," 1646, and "Music's Duel" (a beautiful description), "Hymn to the Name of Jesus."

—*Abraham Cowley* (1618–67). "The Mistress," 1647 ("courtly, witty"), "Anacreontics." Began the "Davideis." Essays.

—Andrew Marvell (1620–78). (Finest of this group in rural poetry.) "Nymph Complaining," "Emigrants in the Bermudas," "Thoughts in a Garden."

SECONDARY LIST:

—Thomas Carew (1589–1639). Fine lyrics. A masque.

—Francis Quarles (1592–1644). "Divine Emblems." "Vanity of the World."

—William Habington (1605–45). "Castara" (collected poems).

—Sir John Suckling (1609–41). "Ballad upon a Wedding."

The Stuarts:
—**James I.**, 1603.
—**Charles I.**, 1625.

Commonwealth, 1649–60.

Richelieu establishes the French Academy, 1635.

1618–48. Thirty Years' War in Europe. 1631. Battle of Leipsic: Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden defeats the emperor Ferdinand's troops.

1630. Gustavus in Pomerania.

1632. Battle of Lutzen: Gustavus Adolphus defeated by Wallenstein.

Descartes, 1596–1650, French philosopher and mathematician.

Peter Paul Rubens, 1587–1640, Flemish painter.

Vandyke or *Van Dyck*, 1599–1641, Flemish painter; lived in England before his death.

Poussin, 1594–1665, French painter.

—**Charles I.**, 1625. 24 yr.

Commonwealth, 1649. 11 yr.

Stuarts restored (1660–88):
—**Charles II.**, 1660. 25 yr.
—**James II.**, 1685. 3 yr.

1638. Harvard College founded at Cambridge, Mass.

1640. Long Parliament convened.

1642. Civil war commences at Edgehill.

1644. Royalists defeated at Marston Moor and (1645) at Naseby.

1649. Execution of Charles I. at Whitehall Palace.

Sir Matthew Hale, 1609–76, English jurist.

Corneille, 1606–84, founder of the French drama: "Le Cid," "Œdipus," etc.

—John Chalkhill (b. 1599?). "Thealma" (patterned after Spenser).
—Sir John Denham (1615–68). "The Sophy," "Cooper's Hill."
—Sir Richard Lovelace (1618–58). Lines "To Althea."
—Henry Vaughan (1621–93). (The "Silurist.") "Sacred Poems" ("devotional, pure, and quaint."—*Brook*). "Silex Scintillans."
—Charles Cotton (1630–87). "The Retirement." "Invitation" (to his friend, Izaak Walton).

2. *Theologians, etc., of the Civil War and Commonwealth:*

—*Robert Burton* (1576–1640). Anatomy of Melancholy. ("An amusing and instructive medley of quotations and classical anecdotes." —*Byron.*)
—Archbishop James Usher (1580–1656). Annales, 1650 (digest of history). Works in ecclesiastical history.
—Sir Robert Filmer (d. 1647), a bigoted champion of "divine right" of kings. Patriarcha.
—Lord Herbert of Cherbury (1581–1648). Henry VIII.
—William Prynne (1600–69), a violent Puritan. Scourge of Players, and other pamphlets.
—John Earle (1601–65). Microcosmography.
—John Gauden (1605–61). Eikon Basilike (political tract, "image of the king," Charles I.).
—John Selden (1584–1654). Table Talk (acute, sometimes humorous).
—William Chillingworth (1602–44). Religion of the Protestants.
—*Sir Thomas Browne* (1605–82), a learned physician. Hydriotaphia (Urn-Burial), 1658. Religio Medici, 1643. Vulgar and Common Errors (Pseudodoxia). The Quincuncial Lozenge. (A "fascinating author.")
—Thomas Fuller (1608–61). Sermons; Holy and Profane State; Church History, 1656; *The Worthies of

England, 1662. ("A quaint and delightful writer."—*Brook.*)

—*Jeremy Taylor* (1613–67). On Liberty of Prophesying, Sermons, On Liturgie, Life of Christ, *Holy Living*, and *Holy Dying* (1650).

—*Richard Baxter* (1615–91). *Saint's Everlasting Rest, 1649; A Call to the Unconverted. 168 works in all. (An able defender of religious liberty.)

—**JOHN MILTON** (1608–74). (Poet statesman. "The glory of English literature."—*Macaulay.*) Three periods. I. Early poetic period: "Hymn on the Nativity," the mask "Comus," "Lycidas" (an elegy), "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Arcades." II. For twenty years he championed republicanism. His chief prose works are: Of Reformation, 1641; Apology for Smectymnuus; On Divorce, 1644; Of Education; Iconoclastes; Defensio Anglicani Populi; *Areopagitica (a noble plea for freedom of the press). III. His later poetic period (greatest works): "*Paradise Lost*," "Paradise Regained," "*Samson Agonistes.*" Sonnets: "Blindness," "To the Nightingale," etc.

—Robert Leighton (1613–84). On the Epistle of St. Peter. (A popular preacher and theologian.)

d. PROSE OF THE RESTORATION ERA, 1660–80.

—*Thomas Hobbes* (1588–1679). De Cive, De Corpore Politico, Leviathan, 1651 (a treatise on government, attacking divine right), and Behemoth (a history of the civil war). (Style "uniform and correct.")

Stuarts restored:
—**Charles II.**, 1660. 25 yr.
—**James II.**, 1685. 3 yr.
Revolution, 1688.
—**William and Mary**, 1688–1702. 14 yr.

Molière, 1622–73, French dramatist: "Precieuses Ridicules," "The Misanthrope," "The Hypocrite" (Tartuffe).

Louis XIV. (1643–1715). 72 yr. "Le Grand Monarque."

Turenne, 1611–75, French general.

1648. Peace of Westphalia (Thirty Years' War).

1650. **American Literature** may be said to begin. Colonial period, 1650–1750, principally produced in New England; generally of a theological character. (*Mather, Edwards.*)

1650. Covenanters defeated by *Cromwell.*

1653. Long Parliament dispersed by *Cromwell.*

1658. Death of Oliver Cromwell.

Salvator Rosa, 1615–72, Italian painter.

Murillo, 1618–82, greatest Spanish painter.

Blaise Pascal, 1623–62, French philosopher and mathematician.

Roger Williams, 1599–1683, founder of Rhode Island.

Stuarts restored:
—**Charles II.**, 1660. 25 yr.
—**James II.**, 1685. 3 yr.
Revolution, 1688.
—**William and Mary**, 1688–1702. 14 yr.

1663. First newspaper in England.

Rembrandt, 1607–69, Dutch artist.

Stuyvesant, 1602–82. Governor of New Amsterdam.

1664. New York taken by the English.

1662. Royal Society.

Rochefoucauld, 1613–80, French wit and author. (Maxims.)

1665. Great plague in London.

1666. Great London fire.

1679. *Habeas Corpus* act.

George Fox, 1634–90, founder of the *Quakers*.

—*Izaak Walton* (1593–1683). The Complete Angler (racy descriptions, quaint, gentle, cheerful, charming). Biographies of Donne, Herbert, Hooker, and others, ("unique in literature").

—Edward Hyde (Clarendon) (1608–74). The History of the Great Rebellion, 1702–4. Pernicious Errors in Hobbes's Leviathan, 1676.

—James Harrington (1611–77). A political romance, Oceana (defending republicanism).

—*Samuel Butler* (1612–80). "Hudibras" (a burlesque on the Puritans, learned, witty, very popular, but rough in versification).

—Dr. Henry More (1614–87). Immortality. Mystery of Godliness. "The Platonical Song of the Soul," a philosophical poem.

—Ralph Cudworth (1617–88), an assailant of Hobbes. True Intellectual System of the Universe.

—Algernon Sidney (1621–84). Discourses on Government.

—John Ray (1628–1705). Wisdom of God in Creation. Plants of England.

—John Evelyn (1620–1706). Sylva. Terra (treatise on agriculture). A Diary, containing valuable historical information.

—Samuel Pepys (1632–1703). Diary (1660–69) (first written in shorthand: transcribed 1825; lifelike descriptions, naive confessions).

—*John Bunyan* (1628–88). ("The Bedford Tinker." A roughly eloquent preacher, writer of sixty volumes.) Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners (an autobiography). Life and Death of Mr. Badman, and the two allegories, Holy War and *Pilgrim's Progress*.

II. Period of French Influence, 1680–1789.

The rigidity of Puritanism gave way to French frivolity and vice which the restored Stuart brought. Dryden was above his age, but he was forced to cater to its profligate taste. His introduction of classic models, the deteriorated drama, and the labors of erudite scientists and metaphysicians characterize the early part of this period.

Stuarts restored:
—**Charles II.**, 1660. 25 yr.
—**James II.**, 1685. 3 yr.
Revolution, 1688.
—**William III.** and **Mary**, 1688–1702. 14 yr.

Madame de Sevigné (1627–96). Celebrated French beauty and social queen.

a. DRYDEN AND THE CORRUPT DRAMA.

—**John Dryden** (1631–1700). "Annus Mirabilis"; "Absalom and Achitophel," "MacFlecknoe," "The Medal" (three powerful satires); "The Hind and the Panther," 1687, "Religio Laici"; "Ode on St. Cecilia's Day," 1697; "Alexander's Feast." Translated the "Æneid." Several comedies in "a pompous, heroic style." "All for Love," "The Royal Martyr," "Spanish Friar." (An admirable, vigorous prose style.)

Boileau, 1636–1711, French poet and satirist.

Bossuet, 1627–1704, French prelate, orator, and controversialist.

Racine, 1639–99, French dramatist.

Fenelon, 1651–1715, French prelate. "Telemachus."

—Bishop Thomas Ken (1637–1711). "Morning and Evening Hymns."

—John Philips (1676–1708). "The Splendid Shilling" (parody on Milton's blank verse).

1685. Revocation, by Louis XIV., of the Edict of Nantes (1598).

Comic Dramatists:

—Sir William Davenant (1605–68). "Siege of Rhodes" (an opera), "Law against Lovers," "The Cruel Brother." A heroic poem, "Gondibert."

Mazeppa, 1644–1709, Polish nobleman. (Read Byron's poem.)

—Duke of Buckingham (1627–88). "The Rehearsal" (a burlesque on the stiff dramas of the time).

1690. James II. was defeated at the *Boyne* by William III.

—John Crowne (d. 1704). "Masque of Calisto," *"Sir Courtly Nice," "Thyestes," a tragedy.

1690. White paper in England.

Stuarts restored:
—**Charles II.**, 1660. 25 yr.
—**James II.**, 1685. 3 yr.
Revolution, 1688.
—**William III.** and **Mary**, 1688–1702. 14 yr.

—*William Wycherly* (1640–1715). ("His gross vigor is remarkable.") "Love in a Wood," "The Plain Dealer," *"The Country Wife."

—Mrs. Aphra Behn (1642–89). "The Rover," 1677. A popular novel, "Oroonoko."

Cotton Mather, 1663–1728, famous New England preacher and writer.

—William Congreve (1670–1729) (sparklingly witty; characters unnatural). "The Double Dealer," *"Love for Love," "The Mourning Bride," "The Way of the World."

Mariotte, 1620–84, French physicist.

—Sir John Van Brugh (1666–1726). "Provoked Wife," "The Relapse" (coarse, obscene, ingenious).

Spinoza, 1632–77, Dutch pantheistic philosopher.

—George Farquhar (1678–1707). *"Beaux' Stratagem," "Constant Couple."

Tragic Dramatists:

1695. Censorship of the Press abolished. (Read Milton's Areopagitica.)

—Thomas Otway (1651–85) (great power and intenseness). "Orphan," "Venice Preserved."

—Nathaniel Lee (1657–92). Eleven tragedies. "The Rival Queens," "Theodosius."

Christopher Wren, 1632–1723, English architect (St. Paul's).

—Nicholas Rowe (1673–1718). (The first editor of Shakespeare, 1709–10.) "Jane Shore," "Jane Grey" (melancholy tragedies).

1697. Charles XII. of Sweden (died 1718).

b. PHILOSOPHERS AND THEOLOGIANS OF LOCKE'S TIME.

1697. Treaty of Ryswick, coalition against Louis XIV.

—*John Locke* (1632–1704). Letter on Toleration, 1689–92; On Civil Government, 1689. The Reasonableness of Christianity. *Essay on the Human Understanding*, 1690, in four books.

William Penn, 1644–1718, founder of Philadelphia. Writer. (Maxims: No Cross, no Crown.)

—Sir William Petty (1623–87). Treatise on Taxes. Political Arithmetic.

—Sir William Temple (1628–99). Essays (one on Ancient and Modern Learning, 1692, gave rise to the Boyle-Bentley controversy. See Bentley, p. 35).

Mozart, 1656–91, Great German composer. "Requiem," "Don Giovanni."

—Robert Boyle (1627–91). (A distinguished experimental philoso-

pher and chemist. Atomic theory.) Theological and Scientific works.

—Isaac Barrow (1630–77). (Able mathematician and theologian.) Sermons, Essays (Wit, Industry, Excellencies of Christianity).

—John Tillotson (1630–94). Popular sermons.

—John Howe (1630–1705). (Cromwell's chaplain.) The Living Temple.

—George Savile, Marquis of Halifax (1630–95). Short but finished political treatises. Truth and Moderation. Trimmers.

—Robert South (1633–1716). Sermons.

—Thomas Burnet (1635–1715). Sacred Theory of the Earth.

—Sir George Mackenzie (1636–91). Moral Essays. Works on Law. Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland.

—Gilbert Burnet (1643–1715). (A Scotch divine.) History of the Reformation. History of My Own Times.

—*Sir Isaac Newton* (1642–1727). Optics. *Principia.*

—Jeremy Collier (1650–1726). On the *English Stage.*

—Sir Richard Blackmore (1650–1729). "Prince Arthur." Paraphrases in verse. Prose works.

—William Sherlock (1678–1751). Practical Treatise on Death. Controversial works.

c. "ARTIFICIAL" POETS.

The culmination of classical poetry; polished, correct, but lacking in sentiment and feeling. It is largely argumentative, didactic, and satirical.

—**Alexander Pope** (1688–1744). (A sickly, quarrelsome, vain dwarf. "The Wasp of Twickenham." Yet brilliant, witty, a finished versifier, the master of "didactic" poetry.) Early pastorals and eclogues. "The Dunciad," 1728; "Essay on Criticism," 1711; "Es-

William III., 1688. 14 yr.
Anne, 1702. 12 yr.

House of Hanover (1714–present):
George I., 1714. 13 yr.

Leibnitz, 1646–1716, German mathematician.

La Salle, 1651–1719, French explorer in America.

Rob Roy (Robert McGregor), 1660–1735, Scottish freebooter.

Le Sage, 1668–1747, French novelist. "Gil Blas."

1702. War of the Spanish Succession, France against England and Austria.

Peter the Great, 1682–1725, emperor of Russia; founds St. Petersburg, 1703.

Handel, 1684–1759, German composer. "The Messiah," 1741.

Duke of *Marlborough*, 1650–1722, great English general at Blenheim, 1704. Louis XIV. checked. Marlborough also victorious at Ramillies, 1706; Malplaquet, 1708.

—**William III.**, 1688. 14 yr.
—**Anne**, 1702–14. 12 yr.

House of Hanover:

—**George I.**, 1714. 13 yr.
—**George II.**, 1727. 33 yr.

Stradivari, 1670-1735, Italian violin-maker.

Hogarth, 1697–1764, English painter.

Montesquieu, 1689–1755, French jurist and philosopher.

1709. Battle *Pultowa;* Peter defeats Charles XII.

1716. *John Law's* Mississippi scheme excites Paris.

1718. Charles XII. dies.

1720. South Sea Bubble.

1721. Vaccination tried on criminals. *Dr. Jenner* discovered vaccine, 1796.

say on Man," 1735; "Rape of the Lock," 1712; "Eloisa to Abelard," 1717; Translations of "Iliad" (£5500) and "Odyssey."

—John Gay (1688–1732). "Rural Sports," "The Shepherd's Week" (six pastorals), 1714; "Beggar's Opera," 1728; "Trivia," 1716.

—Matthew Prior (1664–1721). "Country Mouse and City Mouse," "Alma," "Solomon" (religious epic). (Best work in animated love-songs.)

—Thomas Parnell (1679–1718). "Hermit," "Hymn to Contentment."

—*Edward Young* (1681–1765). "Love of Fame, the Universal Passion," a satire. *"Night Thoughts" (sombre, gloomy, majestic verse, lacking simplicity; frequently epigrammatic).

—Allan Ramsay (1686–1758). "The Gentle Shepherd" (a pure, gentle, pastoral drama). Light songs.

—Thomas Tickell (1686–1740). "Elegy on Addison," "Colin and Lucy."

—William Somerville (1692–1742). "The Chase," a pastoral.

—Henry Carey (d. 1743). "Sally in our Alley," a once popular musical ballad.

—Richard Savage (1697–1743). "The Wanderer," a moral poem.

d. PROSE-WRITERS, FIRST HALF OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The perfection of elegant prose was attained by the great writers of this period. The periodical essay reached as high a development as at any later time, not excepting Johnson's. Swift brought literature into the political arena, and in bitter satire exhibited the powers of the English language. The "patronage system" was now in full vogue.

—**Joseph Addison** (1672–1719). ("He alone knew how to use ridicule

without abusing it. . . . He reconciled wit and virtue." — *Macaulay.*) Poetical works: "The Campaign," 1704; "Rosamond," an opera, 1707; and "Cato," a ponderous tragedy, 1713. But his greatest work was the publication with

—**Richard Steele** (1672–1729), of The Tatler, 1709–11; *The Spectator*, 1711, 1714; The Guardian, 1713.

—**Jonathan Swift** (1667–1745). (A master of English prose, with a talent of "debasing and defiling what he hated." — *Jeffrey.*) *Tale of a Tub*, 1704, Battle of the Books, ridiculing Bentley, Public Spirit of the Whigs, Conduct of the Allies (all powerful pamphlets). The Drapier Letters. *Gulliver's Travels*, 1726. Poems: "To Stella," "Cadenus and Vanessa," "Verses on my own Death." (Probably married Stella — Esther Johnson — 1716. Vanessa was Hester Van Homrigh.)

—Richard Bentley (1662–1742). Dissertation (on the "Epistles of Phalaris") which angered Temple (see p. 32).

—*John Arbuthnot* (1667–1735). (A learned wit and humorist.) History of John Bull. Best parts of "Martinus Scriblerus."

—George Berkeley (1684–1753). New Theory of Vision, 1709. Principles of Human Knowledge. Minute Philosopher, 1732. (A nominalist and an idealist.)

—*Lady Mary Wortley Montagu* (1690–1762). (Sensible, vivacious, well-read.) Letters.

—Lord Chesterfield (1699–1751). Letters to his Son (on good breeding and worldly wisdom).

House of Hanover:
George I., 1714. 13 yr.
George II., 1727. 33 yr.
George III., 1760. 60 yr.

The weak *Louis XV.* in France, 1715–74; *Pompadour* (1721–64) and *Du Barri* in power.

1725. Peter the Great dies.

Fahrenheit, 1686–1740, German physicist.

Reaumur, 1683–1751, French naturalist, inventor of a thermometer.

Swedenborg, 1688–1772, Swedish theosophist.

Maria Theresa, 1717–80, queen of Austria, 1740.

House of Hanover:
—**George I.**, 1714. 13 yr.
—**George II.**, 1727. 33 yr.
—**George III.**, 1760. 60 yr.

1740. *Frederick II., the Great,* emperor of Prussia (1712–88).

1741–48. War of the Austrian Succession. (Frederick vs. *Maria Theresa.*)

1743. George II. defeats French at Dettingen.

Colley Cibber, 1671–1757, English actor and dramatist. ("Non-jŭror.")

Voltaire, 1694–1778, French philosopher, poet, wit, historian, dramatist, and sceptic. "Merope," "Candide."

Linnæus, 1707–78, Swedish botanist.

Eugene Aram, 1704–59, English scholar. (Read Bulwer's novel.)

1745. *Marshal Saxe* victorious at Fontenoy, over the Austrians and English.

Munchausen, 1720–97, German soldier and romancist.

Euler, 1707–83, Swiss philosopher.

1746. Battle of Culloden; pretender defeated.

Cruden, 1700–70. (Concordance.) Scottish minister.

Diderot, 1712–84, French philosopher and novelist.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1723–92. Great English painter. Author of Discourses on Art.

—Bernard Mandeville (1670–1733). Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices Public Benefits.
—Lord Shaftesbury (1671–1713). Characteristics. The Moralists.
—Edmund Hoyle (1672–1769). Games.
—Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke (1678–1751). Reflections on Exile. The Study of History.
—Thomas Sherlock (1678–1751). Sermons.
—Conyers Middleton (1683–1750). Life of Cicero.
—George Cave (1691–1754). 1731, The Gentleman's Magazine.

THE FIRST GREAT NOVELISTS.

—**Daniel Defoe** (1661–1731). The Review, 1702–4. Pilloried for writing the Shortest Way with Dissenters. "Ode to the Pillory." Journal of the Plague. Tales (great power of realistic description): Apparition of Mrs. Veal, Roxana, Moll Flanders, Singleton, *Robinson Crusoe,* 1719.

—*Samuel Richardson* (1689–1761). Pamela, 1740; Clarissa Harlowe, 1748; *Sir Charles Grandison (novels of sentiment, real, because of minute detail).

—*Henry Fielding* (1707–54). (Adventure, fun, description of real life.) Amelia. Joseph Andrews, 1742. Jonathan Wild the Great. *Tom Jones,* 1749 (a model and masterpiece).

—*Tobias Smollett* (1721–71). Roderick Random, 1748. Peregrine Pickle. *Humphrey Clinker.* Count Fathom. A History of England (partisan). Tour in France and Italy.

—*Laurence Sterne* (1713–68). Tristram Shandy, 1759. Sentimental Journey. Sermons. (A master in humor and pathos.)

—*Oliver Goldsmith* (1728–74). *The Vicar of Wakefield.* (See also p. 41.)

House of Hanover:
George I., 1714. 13 yr.
George II., 1727. 33 yr.
George III., 1760. 60 yr.

f. THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY HISTORIANS.

—**David Hume** (1711–76). (Historian and philosopher.) Treatise on Human Nature, 1738. The Human Understanding. Principles of Morals, 1752. Moral and Philosophical Essays. (A sceptic.) History of England (to 1688), 1754. (Its style, not its candor or research, saves it.)

—*William Robertson* (1721–93). History of Scotland (to James VI.); Emperor Charles V.

—**Edward Gibbon** (1737–94). Study of Literature, 1761. Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 1787.

American Literature. Second or Revolutionary Period, 1750–1800. (Franklin, Hamilton, Thomas Paine.)

Benjamin Franklin, 1706–90, philosopher and scientist.

g. MISCELLANEOUS PROSE-WRITERS. LAST HALF OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1750–60, *Lord Clive*, in India.

Latinized English, since Johnson's time, is called "Johnsonese," so pompous and imposing is his diction. Of forensic eloquence Burke and the great contemporary orators were masters; *Adam Smith* created the science of political economy; while religion, philosophy, and legal lore received valuable contributions from men like Bishop *Butler*, *Paley*, and *Blackstone*.

Buffon, 1707–88, French naturalist.

1755–60. French and Indian War in America.

—**Samuel Johnson** (1709–84). (Odd, prejudiced, disfigured; a bigoted Tory; "the great literary Leviathan.") "London," "Vanity of Human Wishes" (satires after Juvenal). "Irene," a tragedy. *Dictionary*, 1755. Rasselas (1759, a tale written in a week). Tour of the Hebrides. The Rambler, 1750–52 (a semi-weekly). Idler, 1758–60. Lives of the Poets.

Gen. Wolfe, 1726–59, killed at Quebec.

1755. Lisbon earthquake; 60,000 killed.

Arkwright, 1732–92, English manufacturer and inventor.

House of Hanover:
George I., 1714. 13 yr.
George II., 1727. 33 yr.
George III., 1760. 60 yr.

1756. Black Hole of Calcutta. (Read Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hastings.)

Captain Cook, 1728–79, English voyager.

Necker, 1732–1804, French statesman; minister under Louis XVI.

Mesmer, 1733–1815, German discoverer of mesmerism.

Mirabeau, 1749–91, French orator and statesman.

Frederick the Great, 1740–88, emperor of Germany.

1756. Frederick's second war, the Seven Years' War, begins.

Battles of Kolin, Rossbach, Prague, Leuthen.

Washington, 1732–99.

—David Garrick (1716–69). (The actor.) Plays: The Lying Valet, etc.

—John Hawkesworth (1719–73). The Adventurer (1752–54) (a periodical).

—Gilbert White (1720–93). Natural History of Selborne (simple, pleasant, pastoral).

—Thomas Warton (1728–90). History of English Poetry (refined poetic criticism).

—*Bishop Joseph Butler* (1692–1752). Analogy between Natural and Revealed Religion (the most "philosophical defence of Christianity ever submitted to the world." — *Lord Brougham*).

—Thomas Reid (1710–96, the Scottish metaphysician). Inquiry into the Human Mind.

—Henry Home, Lord Kames (1696–1782). Elements of Criticism.

—John Wesley (1703–91). Sermons and Hymns. (Founded Methodism.)

—Charles Wesley (1708–88). Sermons and Hymns.

—George Campbell (1719–96). Philosophy of Rhetoric.

—*Sir William Blackstone* (1723–80). Commentaries on English Law.

—*Adam Smith* (1723–90). Theory of Moral Sentiments, 1759. Wealth of Nations, 1776. (Father of political economy. Urged free trade.)

—*James Boswell* (1740–95). (A tattling, frivolous toady. But his work is interesting, and as a biography admirable, full of anecdote.) Life of Johnson, 1791.

—"Junius" (Sir Philip Francis, 1740–1818). Letters in the Public Advertiser, 1769–72. (Once influential, but not now read except for the style, being on political discussions.)

—*William Paley* (1743–1805). Horæ Paulinæ. Elements of Moral and

Political Philosophy, 1785. Evidences of Christianity, 1794.

—Mrs. Thrale (Hester Lynch Piozzi) (1739–1821). Anecdotes of Johnson. "Three Warnings."

—Mungo Park (1771–1805). Travels.

—Rev. Archibald Alison (1757–1830). 1790, Essays on the Principles of Taste.

Novelists of this period:

—Thomas Holcroft (1744–1809). Over thirty dramatic pieces ("Road to Ruin"). Several novels, translations, and books of travel.

—Henry Brook (1706–83). A once popular theological novel, The Fool of Quality.

—Horace Walpole (1717–97). Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors. An interesting little novel, The Castle of Otranto.

—Thomas Hope (1770–1831). Anastasius, 1819 (describing Turkish and Greek life). Other works on antiquity and art.

—Henry Mackenzie (1745–1831). Man of Feeling, 1771 (character of Harley). Man of the World.

—Hannah More (1745–1833). "Inflexible Captive," 1763; "Search after Happiness," "Percy," 1777 (successful plays). Practical Piety, Cœlebs in Search of a Wife, 1809.

—Elizabeth Inchbald (1753–1821). A Simple Story, 1791. Nature and Art, 1796. Dramas ("Such Things Are," "Every One has his Fault").

—William Beckford (1760–1844). Vathek, 1787. Burlesque novels.

—Mrs. Anne Radcliffe (1764–1823). *Mysteries of Udolpho, 1794. Romance of the Forest, 1791.

—Frances Burney. Madame D'Arblay (1752–1840). Evelina, 1778. Cecilia, 1782. Camilla. (Novels of society.)

—William Godwin (1756–1836). Caleb Williams (of extraordinary art and power). St. Leon.

House of Hanover:
—**George I.**, 1714. 13 yr.
—**George II.**, 1727. 33 yr.
—**George III.**, 1760. 60 yr.

Daniel Boone, 1735–1820, Kentucky pioneer.

Horne Tooke, 1736–1812, English philologist and radical.

Rothschild, 1743–1812, Jewish banker at Frankfort.

St. Pierre, 1737–1814, French novelist. "Paul and Virginia."

Robespierre, 1758–94, Jacobin revolutionist.

Alexander Hamilton, 1757–1804, American statist.

Thomas Paine (1737–1809), American pamphleteer and freethinker.

La Place, 1749–1827, French mathematician and astronomer.

—**George III.**, 1760. 60 yr.
—**George IV.**, 1820. 10 yr.

—M. G. Lewis (1775–1818). The Monk, 1796. Bravo of Venice.

h. THE ORATORS.

—**Edmund Burke** (1730–97). Numerous speeches. (On American Taxation, 1774.) An Inquiry into the Sublime and Beautiful, 1756. Present Discontents, 1770. Vindication of Natural Society. Reflections on the French Revolution. (An admirable command of rhetoric.)

Talleyrand, 1754–1838, French diplomatist.

—Charles James Fox (1749–1806). Speeches.

—Henry Grattan (1750–1820).

Madame de Staël, 1766–1817, French authoress and wit. "Corinne."

—John Philip Curran (1750–1817). Irish barrister.

—Thomas Erskine (1750–1823). Jurist.

—Richard Brinsley Sheridan (1751–1816). Speech on the Begums of Oude. (As dramatist, p. 46.)

Admiral Nelson, 1758–1805. At Nile, 1798; Trafalgar, 1805.

—William Pitt, "the younger Pitt" (1759–1806). Speeches. (Son of the Earl of Chatham, the Great Commoner, 1708–78.)

O'Connell, 1775–1847, Irish patriot and orator.

—Thomas Addis Emmet (1764–1827). Irish orator. Brother of

—Robert Emmet (1780–1803). (Both very eloquent.)

—Lord Brougham (1779–1868). Speeches.

k. DAWN OF ROMANTIC POETRY.

1. *Early Minor Poets:*

Beau Nash, 1674–1761, a noted English fop.

—Isaac Watts (1674–1748). (Father of modern hymnology.)

—Matthew Greene (1696–1737). "The Spleen."

—Robert Blair (1699–1746). "The Grave" (a dull, didactic poem).

—John Dyer (1700–58). "Ruins of Rome," "The Fleece" (containing beautiful pictures of landscapes), "Grongar Hill," 1757 ("deservedly successful").

1762. Catherine II. (Russia).

—Philip Doddridge (1702–51). Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul. Hymns.

—Joseph Warton (1722–1800). Sonnets.
—William Falconer (1730–69). "The Shipwreck."
—Charles Churchill (1731–64). "The Rosciad" (a bold, critical satire on the stage).
—Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802). *"The Botanic Garden."
—James Beattie (1735–1803). "The Minstrel," 1774 (a didactic poem in the manner and stanza of Spenser).
—Hannah Cowley (1743–1809). "Maid of Arragon," "Siege of Acre." Comedies ("The Belle's Stratagem").
—George Canning (1770–1827). A poem, "The Antijacobin."

2. *Major and Later Poets of the Period.* (1740–89.)

—*James Thomson* (1700–48). *"The Seasons." "Castle of Indolence." "Sophonisba" (an unsuccessful drama).
—William Shenstone (1714–63). Pastorals. "The Schoolmistress," 1742.
—**Thomas Gray** (1716–71). The famous, beautiful "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," 1749. "Ode on the Distant Prospect of Eton College." Letters from foreign travel ("some of the best in the English language").
—Mark Akenside (1721–70). ("Artificial.") "Pleasures of the Imagination," 1744.
—*William Collins* (1721–59). "Ode to the Passions" (musical, energetic, finished). "Ode to Evening."
—**Oliver Goldsmith** (1728–74). (See p. 36.) *Poems:* "Deserted Village," "Traveller." *Prose:* Vicar of Wakefield, 1766 (p. 21); Citizen of the World, 1760; Histories of England and Greece. *Dramas:* She Stoops to Conquer, 1773; The Good-natured Man.

—**George III.**, 1760. 60 yr.
—**George IV.**, 1820. 10 yr.

James Watt, 1736–1819, Scottish engineer, inventor of the steam engine, 1765 (perfected, 1773).

Rousseau, 1712–78, French philosopher and writer. "The New Heloise," "Emile, or Education."

1765. Stamp Act.

1769. Conquest of Corsica. —*Napoleon* and *Wellington* born.

Hyder Ali, 1718–82, Hindoo prince.

1772–81. Great English journals established.

Haydn, 1732–1809, German composer. "The Creation," oratorio.

1772. Partition of Poland.

1776. United States Declaration of Independence.

Lavater, 1741–1801, Swiss physiognomist.

Lavoisier, 1743–94, French chemist.

George III., 1760. 60 yr.
George IV., 1820. 10 yr.
William IV., 1830. 7 yr.

Warren Hastings, 1732–1818; in India, 1772–85, as governor. Impeached, 1786.

1777. *Burgoyne's* surrender at Saratoga.

1778. Umbrellas in England.

1781. Sunday Schools founded by *Robert Raikes*.

1783. United States independent.

Lafayette, 1757–1834, French general and patriot.

1784. Mail coaches.

1787. United States Constitution.

Schiller, 1759–1805, German poet.

—**William Cowper** (1731–1800). ("Best of English letter-writers."—*Southey.*) Didactic poems: "Table Talk," "Truth," "Retirement," "The Task," *"John Gilpin," 1785. Hymns and fugitive pieces. "To my Mother's Picture."

—*George Crabbe* (1754–1832). (A poet for the poor; truthful, pathetic, forcible.) "The Library," 1781; "The Village," 1783. "The Parish Register," "The Borough," "Tales of the Hall."

—John Wolcott ("Peter Pindar") (1738–1819). "The Razor Seller," and tales. "Odes." "Lousiad," "Apple Dumplings" (witty, coarse satires).

—William Blake (1757–1827). (Poet-painter. Poems reproduce the Elizabethan spirit.) "Poetical Sketches," "Edward III.," *"Songs of Innocence," and "Songs of Experience."

3. *The Literary Impostors:*

—*James Macpherson* (1738–96). Poems of *Ossian* ("Fingal," "Temora," etc.), ancient Gaelic bard.

—Thomas Chatterton (1752–70) (the "marvellous boy"). "The Rowley Papers." Poems taken from Canynge's Coffer.

—William H. Ireland (1777–1835). Shakespearian forgeries. ("Vortigern.")

III. Period of Modern Life (1789 to Present).

a. THE GREAT POETS EARLY IN THIS PERIOD, AND CONTEMPORARIES.

The growth and change begun in the preceding generation bore glorious fruit in the metrical romances of Scott, the poetic inspiration of Burns, and the "impassioned outbursts of Byron and Shelley," Moore and Keats. This poetical abundance is one of the remarkable events of our literature.

1. *Scottish Poets:*

—**Robert Burns** (1759–96). "Jolly Beggars," "Cotter's Saturday Night," "Mountain Daisy," "The Twa Dogs," "Tam O'Shanter," etc.

—Bishop Thomas Percy (1728–1811). Collected the old ballads, in his Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.

—James Hogg (1770–1835) ("the Ettrick Shepherd"). A pretty poem, "Bonny Kilmeny" (in the "Queen's Wake," 1813). "Forest Minstrel."

—*Sir Walter Scott* (1771–1832). (As novelist, p. 58.) "Lay of the Last Minstrel" (1805, instantly popular); "Lady of the Lake," 1810; "Marmion," "Rokeby," "Don Roderick."

—*Thomas Campbell* (1777–1844). *"Pleasures of Hope," 1798; "Lochiel," "Hohenlinden," "Gertrude of Wyoming," 1809; "Ye Mariners of England."

—John Wilson (1785–1854). "The City of the Plague," "Isle of Palms." As essayist, p. 56.

—Robert Pollok (1790–1827). "The Course of Time."

—**George III.**, 1760. 60 yr.
—**George IV.**, 1820. 10 yr.
—**William IV.**, 1830. 7 yr.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

1788. Trial of Hastings.

1789. President Washington inaugurated.

1789. Great French Revolution; Bastille stormed.

1792. Republicans victorious at *Valmy*, under *Kellermann* (1739–1820).

1792. Attack on the Tuileries.

1793. Jacobin rule in Paris; Reign of Terror; Louis XVI. guillotined.

Pulaski, 1747–79, Polish patriot, killed in America.

1793. Cotton-gin invented by Eli Whitney in Georgia.

1793. Execution of *Marie Antoinette* (born in 1755).

Marat, 1744–93, Jacobin demagogue, assassinated by *Charlotte Corday* (1768–93).

Kosciusko, 1741–1817, Polish patriot.

Catherine II., empress of Russia, 1762–96.

1794. Robespierre guillotined; end of the Reign of Terror.

Napoleon Bonaparte, 1769–1821, military genius, emperor of the French.

Josephine, 1763–1814, first wife of Napoleon.

American Literature, third or National Period. 1800 – present. (1800–50, *Bryant, Cooper, Poe, Irving, Emerson, Fuller.*)

1795. Day of Sections.

1796–97. Napoleon's campaign in Italy.

George III., 1760. 60 yr.
George IV., 1820. 10 yr.
William IV., 1830. 7 yr.
Victoria, 1837.

Goethe, 1749–1832, great German author. "Faust," "Wilhelm Meister," "Werther."

The *Kembles* (actors): John, 1757–1823; Charles, 1775–1854; Fanny (born 1809).

Beethoven, 1770–1827, German composer. "Ninth Symphony."

1798. Nelson wins the battle of the Nile.

Paganini, 1784–1840, Italian violinist.

Weber, 1786–1826, German composer. "Der Freischütz."

Rossini, 1792–1868, Italian composer. "William Tell," "Barber of Seville."

1800. Marengo; Kellermann defeats the Austrians.

1800. Hohenlinden; Mareau defeats the Austrians.

1800. Capital of the United States located at Washington.

Ampère, 1775–1836, French physicist.

1801. Paul, czar, assassinated.

1801. Union of England and Ireland.

2. *English Poets:*

—**GEORGE GORDON, LORD BYRON** (1788–1824). (A great poet, greater as a poet than as a man.) "Hours of Idleness," 1807; "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," *"Childe Harold," "The Giaour," "Bride of Abydos," "Siege of Corinth," "Parisina," "Lament of Tasso," "Beppo," "The Vision," "Don Juan," "Corsair," "Lara," *"Manfred." Tragedies: "Cain," "Marino Faliero," "Two Foscari," "Werner," "Sardanapalus," etc. Shorter poems: "Mazeppa," "Prisoner of Chillon," "The Dream."

—**Thomas Moore** (1779–1852). "*Lalla Rookh*," "Irish Melodies," Odes, and some prose (Life of Byron). (Eminently a lyrist.)

—**Percy Bysshe Shelley** (1792–1822). ("In poetry what Turner was in landscape-painting." — *Brook.*) "Alastor," "Queen Mab," "Hellas," "Revolt of Islam," "Witch of Atlas," "Prometheus Unbound." "Cenci" (a grave and noble tragedy). "To the Skylark," "To the Nightingale."

—**John Keats** (1796–1821). (A poet of wonderful promise; a worshipper of beauty.) "Endymion," "Hyperion," "Lamia" (poems of Greek life). "Isabella," *"Eve of St. Agnes," "Autumn."

—Leigh Hunt (1784–1859). Biographer, novelist, journalist. "Story of Rimini."

—Walter Savage Landor (1775–1864). "Count Julian," "Gebir," "Hellenics." Imaginary Conversations. Dramas.

—*Thomas Hood* (1798–1845). "Bridge of Sighs," "Song of the Shirt." Humorous pieces.

—Samuel Rogers (1763–1855). "Pleasures of Memory," "Human Life," "Italy" (including "Ginevra"), etc.

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

SECONDARY LIST:

—Robert Bloomfield (1766–1823) (in easy, harmonious verse, pictures rural life). "Farmer's Boy"; "Wild Flowers"; "Rural Tales," 1810; "May-Day with the Muses."

1802. Photographs.

—James Montgomery (1771–1854). "Greenland," "The West Indies," "Prayer."

Richter, 1763–1825, "Jean Paul," German author.

—James Smith (1775–1839). "The Rejected Addresses" (imitations of popular authors).

Grouchy, 1766–1847, marshal under Napoleon.

—Horace Smith (1780–1849). Aided in the above; also wrote "Address to a Mummy."

1804. *Napoleon* becomes emperor.

—Reginald Heber (1783–1823). Hymns ("From Greenland's Icy Mountains," etc.)

1805. *Trafalgar;* death of the victorious Lord Nelson.

—Henry Kirke White (1785–1806). "The Primrose," etc. Essays.

1805. Austerlitz; 1806, Jena; Napoleon defeats the Coalition troops.

—Charles Wolfe (1791–1823). "Burial of Sir John Moore."

1806. Pitt dies.

—Mrs. Felicia Hemans (1793–1835). "Homes of England," "Songs of the Affections," "Lays of Many Lands."

1807. Fulton's steamboat on the Hudson. (Robert Fulton, 1765–1815.)

The Lake School. — So called because these poets resided in and near Grasmere, in the Lake District of northern England. *Wordsworth* has passed through criticisms of ridicule and extravagant praise. Though inconsistent in theory and in practice, he is yet a true and often masterful poet of nature. *Coleridge* is great as poet, critic, philosopher, essayist, and theologian.

1807. Portugese regent, John, flees to Brazil.

Bolivar, 1783–1830, liberator of the South American colonies.

—**William Wordsworth** (1770–1850). "Lyrical Ballads," 1798–1800; "The White Doe of Rylstone"; "The Idiot Boy"; "*The Excursion*," 1814; "Peter Bell" (full of absurd detail); "The Prelude";

1809. Battle of Wagram; Napoleon defeats the Austrians.

1810. Divorce of *Josephine;* Napoleon marries Maria Louisa of Austria.

Chateaubriand, 1768–1848, French author. "The Genius of Christianity."

Lord Castlereagh, 1769–1822, British statesman.

George III., 1760.
George IV., 1820.
William IV., 1830.
Victoria, 1837.

"Yarrow Revisited," 1835. Many fine sonnets.

—**Samuel T. Coleridge** (1772–1834). "Ancient Mariner" (in Wordsworth's "Lyrical Ballads," 1798.) "Sunrise in the Valley of Chamouni"; "Christabel," 1816; "Kubla Khan." Table Talk, Lectures on Shakespeare, Biographia Literaria, The Friend (periodical). (See p. 51.)

—*Robert Southey* (1774–1843). (Very industrious writer. A strong Tory. Tone of his poems exaggerated. Fine prose.) "Joan of Arc," 1796; "Thalaba"; "Vision of Judgment" (ridiculed by Byron); "Roderick," 1814; "Madoc"; "Curse of Kehama." *Life of Nelson; Lives of the British Admirals; Book of the Church; Colloquies on Society.

Alex. Von Humboldt, 1769–1839, German naturalist and traveller. "Cosmos."

Wellington, 1769–1852, English general.

Wilhelm Schlegel, 1767–1845; German poet and critic. "Essays on Dramatic Literature."

Friedrich Schlegel, 1772–1829, German scholar. "Philosophy of History."

1810. *Bernadotte*, crown prince of Sweden.

Marshal Ney, 1796–1815, aide to Napoleon.

1812. Invasion of Russia by Napoleon; burning of Moscow.

1812–15. England and United States at war.

Canova, 1757–1822, Italian sculptor. Classic subjects; statues of Washington and Napoleon.

Fra Diavolo, 1769–1806, Neapolitan brigand.

1813. Battles of Lutzen and Leipsic; Netherlands independent.

1813. Perry's victory, Lake Erie.

b. DRAMATISTS.

—Joanna Baillie (1762–1851). "De Montfort," "The Family Legend," "Plays on the Passions."

—George Colman (1762–1836) (the younger). "The Poor Gentleman"; "John Bull."

—**Richard Brinsley Sheridan** (1751–1816). ("He made the best speech, and wrote the best comedies, the best opera ["The Duenna"], and the best farce."—*Byron.*) "The Rivals"; "The School for Scandal," 1771; "The Duenna," 1775; "The Critic," 1779 (a farce). (As an orator, p. 40.)

—*James Sheridan Knowles* (1784–1862). "The Hunchback," "The Love Chase," "William Tell."

—Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd (1795–1854). "Ion" ("an exquisite tragic production"); "Athenian Captive"; "Glencoe."

c. THE LITERATURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

This great age is characterized by the progress of invention and general education. Mental, political, and physical science receive great impetus from the invaluable works of men like Hamilton, Mill, and Spencer; Miller, Darwin, and Tyndall. Historical, religious, and critical productions of remarkable power appear from the pens of Macaulay, Hallam, Carlyle, Whateley, Chalmers, Wilson, Lamb, and De Quincey, with scarcely less illustrious colleagues. Art criticism and ethics form Ruskin's field; while the most prominent literary characteristic of the time is the development of fiction under such masters as Thackeray, Bulwer, George Eliot, and Dickens.

In recent poetry the striking features are the popularization of Tennyson's pure and graceful style, the revival of amatory verse and of the drama under Swinburne, and the introduction of psychological poetry by Robert Browning.

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

1814. Peace with United States.

Kean, 1787–1833, and *Macready*, 1793–1873, great English tragedians.

1814. Abdication of Napoleon, who goes to Elba; Louis XVIII. in Paris, Louis XVII. having died in 1793.

1815. Napoleon's return to Paris.

1815. Battle of *Waterloo*; Napoleon exiled.

Congress of Vienna; Switzerland declared independent.

Blucher, 1742–1819, German field-marshal. Decided Waterloo.

1821. Death of Napoleon at St. Helena.

1821. Henry Clay's Missouri Compromise, concerning the slavery question.

Wilberforce, 1759–1833, English agitator of slavery discussion. (Slavery in the British colonies abolished 1834.)

1. THE HISTORIANS AND BIOGRAPHERS (NINETEENTH CENTURY):

—William Mitford (1744–1827). Greece, 1784–1818 (dull; long since superseded. Violently prejudiced against democracy.)

—John Lingard (1771–1851). England (to 1688), 1819–25 ("influenced by a dislike to the Reformation"). History of the Anglo-Saxon Church.

—*Henry Hallam* (1778–1859). Europe during the Middle Ages, 1818 (exhaustive, judicial). Literature of Europe. Literary Essays. Con-

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

Niebuhr, 1776–1831, German historian of Rome.

Guizot, 1787–1874, French historian.

1822–29. Grecian war of independence.

1823. Death of *Bozzaris* in Greece.

1823–24. Lord Byron in Greece.

Daniel Webster, 1782–1852.

J. F. Cooper, 1789–1851, American novelist.

1825. Brazil independent under Dom Pedro.

Metternich, 1775–1859, Austrian statesman.

Washington Irving, 1783–1859, "the Goldsmith of America."

stitutional History of England, 1827 ("prejudice excluded").

—Sir William Napier (1785–1860). History of the Peninsular War, 1828–40 (in "too poetic prose").

—Sir Francis Palgrave (1788–1861) (archæologist). A valuable work, The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth.

—Henry H. Milman (1791–1868). History of the Jews. Latin Christianity ("brilliant and romantic style"). Gibbon's Rome. "Fazio." "Fall of Jerusalem."

—Charles Knight (1791–1873). Popular History of England. Half-Hours with the Best Authors. Notes on Shakespeare.

—Thomas Keightley (1792–1872) (popular, unprejudiced). England. Greece. Mythology. Life of Milton.

—Thomas Arnold (1795–1842) (Master at Rugby). Rome ("striking and picturesque rather than philosophical"). Lectures on Modern History.

—*Thomas Carlyle* (1795–1881). Life of Schiller, 1824. Translations from the German ("Wilhelm Meister"). The French Revolution (a remarkable production). History of Frederick II. (the Great). Lives of Cromwell and Sterling. (Also see p. 57.)

—George Grote (1797–1871). Greece.

—Connop Thirlwall (1797–1875). Greece.

—**Thomas Babington Macaulay** (1800–59). (A warm, perspicuous, splendid prose style.) *Essays* (on Milton, 1825; Hastings, Bacon, Clive, on History; literary essays). *History of England* (1685–1702). (Also poet, p. 62.)

—Agnes Strickland (1801–74). Lives of the Queens of England and of Scotland (16 volumes). Lives of the Seven Bishops.

—Harriet Martineau (1802–76). History of England, 1816 to 1846. Romances. Illustrations of Political Economy. Society in America.

—*A. W. Kinglake* (1802–). Invasion of the Crimea (five volumes, vivid, fascinating). (As a traveller, p. 55.)

—William F. Skene (1809–) (eminent antiquary). Celtic Scotland, 1876–80.

—Charles Merivale (1808–74). Rome under the Empire.

—William Ewart Gladstone (1809–). Studies in Homer. Juventus Mundi, etc.

—*George H. Rawlinson* (1810–). Ancient Monarchies, etc.

—John Forster (1812–75). Lives of Goldsmith, Landor, and *Dickens.

—Edward Creasy (1812–78). Fifteen Decisive Battles.

—Samuel Smiles (1816–). Life of George Stephenson. Self-Help. Character. Thrift. Brief Biographies.

—Austin H. Layard (1817–). Nineveh and its Remains. Monuments of Nineveh. Babylon and Nineveh.

—*James A. Froude* (1818–). England, 1529–1603 (picturesque, dramatic). The Nemesis of Faith. Short Studies on Great Subjects. Life of Cæsar. Life of Carlyle.

—William Hepworth Dixon (1821–79). Lives of Howard, Penn, and Blake. New America. Her Majesty's Tower.

—Henry Thomas Buckle (1822–62). (A talented scholar, "but para-

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

1827. Navarino. Greece independent, 1829.

John Brown, 1800–59.

Daguerre, 1789–1851, French artist.

Goodyear, 1800–60, inventor of vulcanized rubber.

1829. Catholic emancipation in England.

1829. Matches invented.

Marshal Bazaine, 1811–88, French general.

Mommsen (born 1817), German historian.

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

1830. Locomotive first used.

1830. Louis Philippe in Paris.

Jenny Lind (b. 1821), Swedish vocalist.

1830. Belgium independent.

Kant, 1724–1804, German metaphysician. "Critique of Pure Reason."

Hahnemann, 1755–1843, German physician. Homœopathy.

doxical and incoherent.") History of Civilization.

—Sir Henry Maine (1822–). Roman Law. Ancient Law. Village Communities. Early History of Institutions.

—Prof. David Masson (1822–). Life of Milton. Biographical and Critical Essays.

—E. A. Freeman (1823–). Norman Conquest ("may be ranked among the great works" of the century). History of Architecture. Historical Essays. Historical Geography of Europe.

—William Stubbs (1825–). Constitutional History of England (a "learned and important work").

—Rev. Alfred J. Church (1829–). Stories from Homer. Stories from Virgil. Stories from Herodotus. Stories from the Greek Tragedies.

—Justin McCarthy (1830–). History of Our Own Times. Novels.

—Augustus J. C. Hare (1834–). Walks in Rome. Days near Rome. Walks in London. Memorials of a Quiet Life.

—S. Baring-Gould (1834–). Curious Myths of the Middle Ages. Lives of the Saints. History of Germany.

—*John R. Green* (1837–83). England. Also Shorter History. Studies from England and Italy.

—William E. H. Lecky (1838–). The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century. History of European Morals. England in the Eighteenth Century, 1878–82.

—Rev. J. L. Mahaffy (1839–). Social Life in Greece. Rambles and Studies in Greece. Old Greek Life. Old Greek Education. *History of Classical Greek Literature.

—D. M. Wallace (1841–). History of Russia.

—C. A. Fyffe (1845–). History of Modern Europe. Primers of ancient history.

2. The Philosophers (Nineteenth Century):

—Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832). Fragment on Government, 1776. Principles of Morals and Legislation, 1789 ("utilitarian" ideas). ("He found jurisprudence a gibberish and left it a science." —*Macaulay.*)

—*Dugald Stewart* (1753–1828). Philosophy of the Human Mind. Outlines of Moral Philosophy, etc.

—Sir James Mackintosh (1765–1832). Ethical Philosophy. The Law of Nature and Nations. Essays. Life of More.

—Thomas R. Malthus (1766–1834). Principle of Population.

—Thomas Brown (1778–1820). On Cause and Effect, etc.

—David Ricardo (1772–1823). On Taxation, etc.

—S. T. Coleridge (1772–1834). Aids to Reflection, 1805. Church and State. Lay Sermons.

—James Mill (1773–1836). Analysis of the Human Mind. Elements of Political Economy. History of British India.

—*Sir William Hamilton* (1788–1856). The Philosophy of the Unconditioned, 1829. Discussions of Philosophy, Lectures, etc.

—Augustus De Morgan (1806–71). Works on Mathematics. Formal Logic, 1847.

—**John Stuart Mill** (1806–73). System of Logic, 1843. Political Economy, 1848. On Liberty. Subjection of

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

Gall, 1758–1828, German physician, founder of phrenology.

Hegel, 1770–1831, German philosopher and pantheist.

Froebel, 1782–1852. German educator. (Kindergarten.)

Cobbett, 1762–1835, and *Peel*, 1788–1850, political reformers in England.

1832. Poland made a part of Russia.

Schopenhauer, 1788–1860, German pessimist philosopher.

Gay Lussac, 1778–1850, French chemist.

Comte, 1798–1857, French philosopher. (The Positive Philosophy.)

Remusat, 1797–1875. French statesman. "Essays on Philosophy."

Balzac, 1799–1850, French novelist.

Immanuel Fichte, 1797–1879, German philosopher, follower of Kant's "transcendentalism."

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

Women, 1870. Dissertations and Essays. Autobiography.

—G. H. Lewes (1817–78). Problems of Life and Mind. History of Philosophy. Physiology of Common Life (valuable). Life and Works of Goethe.

—Alexander Bain (1818–77). Logic; Mental and Moral Science, 1855; Mind and Body, 1873.

—William Thomas Thornton (1818–). Overpopulation, Labor, etc.

John Bright, 1811–89, English statesman.

—William Thomson (1819–). Necessary Laws of Thought. With *Peter G. Tait* (1825–), Treatise on Natural Philosophy; The Unseen Universe.

Cobden, 1804–65, English economist. Leading advocate of Free Trade.

—Henry L. Mansel (1820–71). Limits of Religious Thought; Prolegomena Logica, etc.

—**John Ruskin** (1819–). Essays on Political Economy; Ethics of the Dust; Crown of Wild Olives; Sesame and Lilies, and other ethical works (beautiful in sentiment and in style).

1835. Telegraph invented.

—**Herbert Spencer** (1820–). (One of the clearest thinkers of the age.) *First Principles* (a system of philosophy, an admirable work). Sociology. Biology. On Education. Psychology.

1838. Test Act repealed.

—Walter Bagehot (1826–77). Physics and Politics. History of the English Constitution.

—W. S. Jevons (1835–88). Lessons in Logic. On Political Economy. Principles of Science.

Schubert, 1797–1828, German composer.

—[Whately, who follows, might also appear in this list. See his works.]

3. The Clergy (Nineteenth Century):

—Robert Hall (1764–1831). Infidelity. Christianity and Freedom. Sermons, eloquent, cogent.

—*Thomas Chalmers* (1780–1847). Natural Theology. Astronomical Discourse.

—*Richard Whately* (1787–1863). New Testament Difficulties. Historic Doubts Relative to Napoleon Bonaparte. Logic. Rhetoric. Political Economy.

—John Keble (1792–1866). Sermons. "Christian Year."

—*John Henry Newman* (1801–). (Cardinal, 1879.) Oxford Tracts. Sermons. Apologia pro Vita Sua, 1864.

—R. C. Trench (1807–). Study of Words. English Past and Present. Poems. Religious Works.

—Henry Alford (1810–71). Poems. Queen's English. Greek Testament. Bible for English Readers (notes and exegesis).

—Arthur P. Stanley (the Dean) (1815–81). Lectures on History of the Jewish Church. Life of Thomas Arnold, 1844. Sermons.

—Norman McLeod (1812–72). Sermons. Poems. Stories. Reminiscences of a Highland Parish.

—Stopford Brooke (1832–). Christ in Modern Life. Sermons. An excellent Primer on English Literature. Life of F. W. Robertson.

—F. W. Robertson (1816–53). Sermons and Lectures.

—*Charles Kingsley* (1819–75). As novelist, p. 60. Poems: "Sands o' Dee," "Andromeda," etc. Sermons. (Interested in the laborers, to whom he preached.)

—Charles Spurgeon (1834–). John Ploughman's Talks. Sermons.

4. Physical Scientists:

—John Dalton (1766–1844). System of Chemical Philosophy.

—Sir Humphry Davy (1778–1829). (Inventor of safety-lamp.) Ele-

—**George II.**, 1727.
—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

1841. Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt.

1843. Napier's conquest of Scinde (India).

1844. Morse Telegraph in United States.

Renan, b. 1823, French philologist. "Life of Jesus."

American Literature, 1850 to the present (Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Hawthorne, Mrs. Stowe, Prescott, Bancroft, Thoreau, Whipple, Holmes).

1844. Ether as an anæsthetic.

1845. Irish famine.

Volta, 1745–1827, Italian physicist.

1846. Corn laws repealed.

Cuvier, 1769–1832, French naturalist.

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

George Stevenson, 1781–1848, inventor of the locomotive (1830).

1847. French conquer Algeria.

Champollion, 1791–1832, French Egyptologist.

1846. Mexican War begins.

1847. City of Mexico taken by General Scott.

Santa Anna, 1798–1876, Mexican general and president.

1848. Revolt of Hungary under Kossuth (b. 1802).

1849. Gold discovered in California.

1849. The Pope flies from Rome.

Cruikshank, 1792–1878, English humorous artist.

Baron Liebig, 1803–73, German chemist.

Leverrier, 1811–77, French astronomer.

Garibaldi, 1807–82, Italian popular leader (1860).

ments of Chemical Philosophy, 1812.

—Mrs. Mary Somerville (1780–1872). Mechanism of the Heavens, 1831. Physical Geography. Molecular and Microscopic Science.

—Sir David Brewster (1781–1868). On Light. More Worlds than One. Life of Euler. Martyrs of Science.

—Michael Faraday (1791–1867). Lectures (Chemistry). Researches in Electricity.

—*Sir John Herschel* (1792–1871). Preliminary Discourse on Natural Philosophy. Outline of Astronomy.

—*William Whewell* (1794–1866). History of the Inductive Sciences. A Famous Bridgewater Treatise.

—Sir Roderick Murchison (1792–1870). Siluria. On the Geology of Russia.

—Sir Charles Lyell (1797–1875). Principles of Geology. Travels in North America. *Antiquity of Man, 1863.

—*Hugh Miller* (1802–56). (No author equals him as a popular illustrator of geology.) Footprints of the Creator. Old Red Sandstone. Testimony of the Rocks. My Schools and Schoolmasters (an autobiography).

—**Charles Darwin** (1809–82). *Origin of Species.* Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication. The Naturalists' Voyage. Emotion in Animals. Climbing-Plants. Insectivorous Plants. Descent of Man. Movements in Plants.

—*John Tyndall* (1820–). On Sound. The Forms of Water. Radiation. Heat as a Mode of Motion. Fragments of Science.

—Alfred R. Wallace (1822–). (An independent originator of a theory of natural selection.) Travels on

the Amazon. The Malay Archipelago. Geographical Distribution of Animals.

—*Thomas H. Huxley* (1825–). Man's Place in Nature. Protoplasm. Lay Sermons. Lectures (Anatomy and Physiology, Evolution, etc.).

—Francis T. Buckland (1826–80). Curiosities of Natural History. Familiar History of British Fishes.

—Sir John Lubbock (1834–). Prehistoric Times. Origin of Civilization. British Wildflowers. Flowers, Fruits, and Leaves. Ants, Bees, and Wasps. Pleasures of Life.

—Joseph N. Lockyer (1836–). Solar Physics. Recreations in Astronomy.

—R. A. Proctor (1837–88). Other Worlds. Myths and Marvels of Astronomy. Lectures on Astronomy, etc.

—Clerk Maxwell (1831–). Electricity and Magnetism.

—*Max Müller* (1823–). Chips from a German Workshop. Science of Language. The Home of the Aryas, etc.

—Charles Grant Allen (1848–). Physiological Æsthetics. Color and Sense. Force and energy. Color of Flowers, etc.

5. Travelers:

—Charles Waterton (1782–1865). Wanderings. Essays in Natural History ("interesting, delightful").

—A. W. Kinglake (1802–). Eothen (vivid, eloquent).

—Sir J. E. Tennent (1804–69). Greece. Ceylon.

—David Livingstone (1817–73). Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi.

—Sir Samuel Baker (1821–). Lake Nyanza. Cast up by the Sea, a novel.

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

1848–52. Second Republic in France, after Louis Philippe's abdication.

1851. Coup d'État by Louis Napoleon, who in 1852 assumes as Napoleon III. the title of emperor.

1851. World's Fair at London.

Bessemer, born 1813, inventor of Bessemer steel.

1851. Gold discovered in Australia.

Sir John Franklin, 1786–1847, English Arctic explorer.

Houdin, 1805–71, French conjurer.

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

1852. Louis is made Napoleon III.

Dr. Kane, 1820–57.

Du Chaillu, b. 1835.

H. M. Stanley, b. 1840.

Lord Raglan, 1788–1855, English general in the (1853–56) Crimean War, — England and France against Russia.

1855. Sebastopol taken by England and France, after the battles of Balaklava (read Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade") and Inkerman.

Florence Nightingale (b. 1820), heroine in the Crimean War.

1857. Indian mutiny. Delhi taken by the Sepoys; English residents massacred.

1858. Atlantic cable attempted.

William Blackwood, 1776–1817, Scottish publisher.

Junius Brutus Booth, 1796–1852, English tragedian. Father of John Wilkes and Edwin.

Turner, 1775–1851, great English landscape painter.

1859. Napoleon III. defeats the Austrians at Magenta and Solferino.

6. Reviewers and Essayists:

—Isaac Disraeli (1766–1848). Curiosities of Literature.

—Francis Jeffrey (1773–1850). Edited the Edinburgh Review 1802–9. (Associated with Lord Brougham, 1779–1868.)

—*Sydney Smith* (1771–1845). Contributed also to the Edinburgh Review. Peter Plymley's Letters.

—William Gifford (1757–1826). Quarterly Review, 1809. "Baviad" and "Mæviad."

—**Charles Lamb** (1775–1834) ("a genius of rare quality"). Essays of Elia. John Woodvil, a drama. With Mary, his sister, he wrote Tales from Shakespeare.

—*William Hazlitt* (1778–1830). Principles of Human Action. Characters in Shakespeare. Life of Napoleon. Lectures on the Elizabethan Drama. Essays. Table Talk.

—John G. Lockhart (1794–1854). Lives of Burns, Scott, and Napoleon. Valerius, a novel. Contributor to Blackwood's, 1817.

—William Howitt (1795–1879). Book of the Seasons (enthusiastic delineations of rural scenery). Rural Life in England; in Germany. With his wife Mary, Poems and Sketches. Homes of the Poets.

—*John Wilson* (1785–1854) ("Christopher North"). Noctes Ambrosianæ (lively conversations on general topics). Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life. Tales. (Contributor to Blackwood's.) "Isle of Palms," "City of the Plague."

—*Thomas De Quincey* (1785–1859). The (melancholy, fascinating) Confessions of an English Opium Eater. Stage Coach, and other Essays. (Style polished.)

—**Thomas Carlyle** (1795–1881). Sartor Resartus, 1834; Heroes and Hero Worship. Lectures. Essays and Miscellany. (See p. 48.)

—Mrs. Anna Jameson (1796–1860) (Shakespearian critic). Loves of the Poets. Essays on Art and Literature. Characteristics of Women.

—Mary Cowden Clarke (1809–). Concordance of Shakespeare.

—Douglas Jerrold (1803–57). Caudle Lectures, Story of a Feather, Essays.

—James Spedding (1809–81). Ed. Bacon's Works. Life and Letters of Bacon. Reviews and Discussions. Evenings with a Reviewer.

—John Stuart Blackie (1809–). Horae Hellenicæ. Translations and poems. Self-Culture.

—Dr. John Brown (1810–82). Horæ Subsecivæ (essays and sketches, including Rab and His Friends).

—Sir Arthur Helps (1814–75). Essays. Lives of Cortez and Pizarro. Companions of my Solitude. ("Beautiful and quiet English." —*Ruskin.*)

—**John Ruskin** (1819–) (The creator of a new literature, that of art). Stones of Venice; Modern Painters, 1843–60; Seven Lamps of Architecture, 1849; Lectures on Architecture and Painting, 1854. (Also p. 52.)

—John C. Shairp (1819–). Culture and Religion. Aspects of Poetry. Poetic Interpretation of Nature.

—*Professor Henry Morley* (1822–). Sketch of English Literature, and other critical works.

—*Matthew Arnold* (1822–88). Critical and Political Essays. Civilization in America. (Also poet, p. 63.)

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

R. W. Emerson, 1803–82, American poet and philosopher.

Donizetti, 1798–1848, Italian composer. "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Lucrezia Borgia."

Abt, 1819–85, and *Offenbach*, 1819–80, German composers.

De Tocqueville, 1805–59, French statesman. "Democracy in America."

Landseer, 1802–57, English painter of animals.

O. W. Holmes (b. 1809), American writer.

Margaret Fuller Ossoli, 1810–50, American authoress.

Taine (b. 1828), French critic and historian. "Ancient Regime," "English Literature."

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

1860. Garibaldi's insurrection in Italy succeeds, and Italy is united under *Victor Emmanuel*, 1861.

1861. Death of *Albert*, Prince Consort, b. 1819.

1861. Emancipation of Russian serfs.

1861-65. Civil War in United States.

1863. Battle of Gettysburg: Gen. R. E. Lee defeated by Gen. Meade.

Beau Brummel, 1778–1840, English man of fashion.

Lamartine, 1792–1869, French poet and statesman.

Morse, 1791–1872, inventor of the telegraph.

Meyerbeer, 1794–1864, German composer. "Semiramide," "Robert le Diable," "L'Etoile du Nord."

Moltke, b. 1800, Prussian general.

Dumas, 1803–70, French novelist. "Three Guardsmen," etc.

—Philip Gilbert Hamerton (1834–). Intellectual Life. Essays.

—Rev. Walter W. Skeat (1835–). Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. Various useful editions of Early English productions.

7. Novelists (Nineteenth Century):

a. Earlier Novelists (born last century):

—Maria Edgeworth (1767–1849) (admired greatly by Scott). Castle Rackrent, 1800. Patronage. Absentee. Tales of Fashionable Life, 1809.

—Jane Austen (1775–1817) (fine descriptions of life in the middle classes). Sense and Sensibility, 1811. Pride and Prejudice, 1813. Emma, 1816. Mansfield Park. Persuasion.

—Mrs. Shelley (1798–1857). Frankenstein, 1817. The Last Man. Falkland.

—Jane Porter (1776–1850). Thaddeus of Warsaw, 1803. Scottish Chiefs, 1810.

—**SIR WALTER SCOTT** (1771–1832). Waverley Novels:

1. *Historical* (Classification from Shaw):
   —Scottish: Waverley, Monastery, Abbot, Old Mortality, Fair Maid of Perth, Legend of Montrose, Castle Dangerous.
   —English: Ivanhoe, Kenilworth, Woodstock, Betrothed, Talisman, Peveril of the Peak, Nigel.
   —Continental: Anne of Geierstein, Quentin Durward, Robert of Paris.
2. *Personal:*
   —Guy Mannering, Antiquary, Heart of Midlothian, Pirate, Black Dwarf, Rob Roy, Bride of Lammermoor, Redgauntlet, etc.

—Mary Russell Mitford (1789–1855). Our Village. Rienzi, a tragedy.

—Frederick Marryat (1792–1848). Peter Simple. Japhet in Search

of a Father. Jacob Faithful. Mr. Midshipman Easy. (Delightful and humorous sea-tales.)

—Samuel Lover (1797–1868). Rory O'More. Handy Andy. Treasure Trove. Poems.

b. Later Novelists (born this century):

—*Benjamin Disraeli* (Beaconsfield) (1805–80). Vivian Grey. Coningsby. Henrietta Temple. Contarini Fleming. Tancred. Endymion. Lothair, etc.

—**Sir Edward George Bulwer-Lytton** (1805–73). Pelham, 1827. Eugene Aram. The Caxtons. *Last Days of Pompeii.* My Novel. Rienzi. Kenelm Chillingly. Strange Story. Ernest Maltravers. Alice. Two successful dramas, 1838–39: Lady of Lyons; Richelieu.

—William H. Ainsworth (1805–82). Jack Sheppard. Guy Fawkes.

—Charles Lever (1806–72). Harry Lorrequer. The Dodd Family. Charles O'Malley. Martins of Cro' Martin, etc.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskell (1810–65). Ruth. Wives and Daughters. *Cranford. Life of Charlotte Brontë.

—*Charlotte Brontë* (1816–55). ("Currer Bell." "Novels of passion.") Jane Eyre, 1847 (remarkably successful). Shirley. Villette. The Professor.

—*Charles Reade* (1814–84). Christie Johnstone. Put Yourself in His Place. Griffith Gaunt.

—*Anthony Trollope* (1815–83). The Bertrams. Barchester Towers. Framley Parsonage. The Warden. Orley Farm. Is He Popenjoy? Phineas Finn. Doctor Thorne. (Satirical, dryly humorous, practically public-minded. Characters real.)

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

Bellini, 1802–35, Italian composer. "La Sonnambula," "Norma."

Johann Strauss, 1804–49, German composer of dance music.

Balfe, 1808–70, Irish composer. "Bohemian Girl."

Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1804–64, American novelist.

MacMahon (b. 1808), marshal and president of France.

Hans Christian Andersen, 1805–75, Danish author.

Schumann, 1810–56, German composer.

Lincoln, 1809–65.

Mendelssohn, 1809–47, great German musician and composer. "Elijah," "Songs without words," etc.

George Sand, 1804–76 (Mme. Dudevant), French novelist.

Eugene Sue, 1804–57, French novelist. "Wandering Jew."

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

Victor Hugo, 1802–85, French novelist. "Les Miserables," "Notre Dame."

Flotow, 1812–83, German composer. "Martha."

1866. Atlantic cable.

Bismarck, b. 1815.

1866. "Seven Weeks' War" between Austria and Prussia; battle of Sadowa.

1867. Vienna Exposition.

Maximilian of Austria (b. 1832), emperor of Mexico, killed in Mexico, 1867.

1869. Suez Canal.

Turguenieff, 1818–83, Russian novelist.

1870–71. Franco-Prussian War.

1870. Battle Sedan; Prussians defeat Napoleon III.

Dion Boucicault (b. 1822), Irish dramatist, in New York since 1876. "Octoroon," "Colleen Bawn."

Grant, 1822–85.

—*Charles Kingsley* (1819–75). Alton Locke. Hypatia. Westward Ho. (Also p. 53, clergyman.)

—**WILLIAM M. THACKERAY** (1811–63). ("Attacked the petty vanities and insincerities of life.") Paris Sketch Book. Great Hoggarty Diamond, 1840. Vanity Fair. Henry Esmond. Pendennis. Virginians. *The Newcomes. Adventures of Philip. Roundabout Papers, 1862. The Four Georges. English Humorists.

—**CHARLES DICKENS** (1812–70). (Humorist, reader, actor, and novelist.) Sketches by Boz, 1836. Master Humphrey's Clock, 1840. American Notes. *Pickwick Papers. David Copperfield.* Nicholas Nickleby. Oliver Twist. Martin Chuzzlewit. Our Mutual Friend. A Christmas Carol. Edwin Drood (unfinished).

—**"George Eliot"** (Marian Evans) (Mrs. Lewes) (1819–80). Scenes of Clerical Life. Mill on the Floss. Silas Marner. Adam Bede. Daniel Deronda. Romola. Theophrastus Such. Middlemarch. Felix Holt. "How Lisa Loved the King." "Spanish Gypsy." (Faith in "plain living, high thinking.")

—Captain Mayne Reid (1818–83). Tales of adventure.

—Mrs. Henry Wood (1820–). East Lynne.

—Charlotte M. Yonge (1823–). Novels. History of France. Life of Marie Antoinette. The Victorian Half Century.

—Mrs. Margaret Oliphant (1828–). Lady Jane. Harry Joscelyn. Zaidee. Harry Muir. Agnes. Markland. Salem Chapel. Literary History of England. ("Great power of construction, and a

penetrating knowledge of human nature.")

—Dinah Muloch Craik (1826–). John Halifax.

—George MacDonald (1824–). ("Master of thought and sentiment; little constructive power.") Malcolm. Alec Forbes. St. George and St. Michael. Donal Grant. Hannah. Robert Falconer. Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood.

—*William Wilkie Collins* (1824–89). Moonstone. Woman in White. Armadale.

—Thomas Hughes (1823–). Tom Brown at Rugby. Tom Brown at Oxford. Alfred the Great. The Manliness of Christ.

—George A. Sala (1828–). Quite Alone. Seven Sons of Mammon.

—Amelia B. Edwards (1831–) (novelist and Egyptologist). Barbara's History. Lord Brackenbury. A Thousand Miles up the Nile, 1876.

—James Payn (1830–). By Proxy. Fallen Fortunes.

—B. L. Farjeon (1833–). Joshua Marvel. Grif, etc.

—Miss M. E. Braddon (1837–). Dead Men's Shoes. Lady Audley's Secret. Aurora Floyd. (Skilful in plot, but dealing with repellent phases of life.)

—Thomas Hardy (1840–). ("Fresh, original"; peasant life.) A Pair of Blue Eyes. Far from the Madding Crowd. Two on a Tower.

—Walter Besant (1838–). The Inner House, All Sorts and Conditions of Men, etc., and with

—James Rice (1843–82). Heart's Delight. Seamy Side, etc.

—William Black (1841–). Princess of Thule. Yolande. Madcap Violet. Strange Adventures of a Phaeton. White Wings. Sunrise.

—**George III.**, 1760.
—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

Millais (b. 1829), English painter.

1871. France a Republic; Thiers president.

1873. End of Ashantee War in Africa.

Laura Bridgman, 1829–89, precocious blind deaf-mute.

Rubinstein (b. 1830), pianist and composer.

Garfield, 1831–81.

Henry Irving (b. 1838), English actor.

Gambetta, 1838–82, French statesman.

1874. Electric light.

Alphonse Daudet (b. 1840), French novelist.

1876. Bell telephone.

1876. Centennial at Philadelphia.

1877–78. Russo-Turkish War.

1878. At Berlin, Congress of the European powers to establish the results of the war.

1878. Leo XIII. Pope.

—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

1877–88. Phonograph.

1879. Population of Great Britain and Ireland, 34,800,000.

Population of United States, 55,000,000.

1879. Zulu War.

1879. *Humbert*, king of Italy.

Whittier, b. 1807.

Longfellow, 1807–82.

Arthur Henry Hallam, 1811–33, Tennyson's friend.

1880. Irish Land League.

E. A. Poe, 1811–49, American poet.

Cardinal Manning, b. 1808.

1881. Alexander II. assassinated.

Ole Bull, 1810–82, Norwegian violinist.

Liszt, 1811–85, pianist and composer.

Verdi, b. 1814, Italian composer. "Ernani," "Il Trovatore," "Traviata."

Wagner, 1813–83, German composer and critic. "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser."

Gounod (b. 1818), French composer. "Faust."

1884. Soudan War; Gordon murdered.

J. R. Lowell (b. 1819), American poet.

—Louisa de la Ramé ("Ouida") (1840–). Wanda. Under Two Flags, etc.

—H. Rider Haggard (1856–). She. King Solomon's Mines. Allan Quatermain. Cleopatra, etc.

—Mrs. Humphrey Ward (–). Robert Elsmere.

—Robert Louis Stevenson (1850–). Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Treasure Island. Island Voyage. Master of Ballantrae, etc.

8. Poets (Nineteenth century):

—Lord Macaulay (1800–59). "Lays of Ancient Rome." "Battle of Ivry." "The Armada," etc. (As historian, p. 48.)

—Caroline Norton (1808–77). "Ballads for Children." "The Dream." "The Child of the Islands." ("Intense, forceful.")—Novels.

—M. F. Tupper (1810–90). "Proverbial Philosophy."

—*Elizabeth B. Browning* (1809–61) (The best English Poetess). "Casa Guidi Windows." "Prometheus Bound," 1835. *"Aurora Leigh," 1856. "Romaunt of the Page." (Married Robert Browning 1846.)

—**Alfred Tennyson** (1809–). "In Memoriam," 1850. "Idyls of the King," 1859, 1869–72. "Princess." "Maud." "Enoch Arden." "Locksley Hall." "The Brook." "Charge of the Light Brigade." Two dramas unsuccessful on the stage: Queen Mary, 1875; Harold, 1877.

—**Robert Browning** (1812–90). (Metaphysical, obscure, powerfully dramatic.) "Paracelsus." "Blot on the Scutcheon." "Men and Women." "Ring and the Book." "Fifine at the Fair." "Sordello." "Pippa Passes."—"Hervé Riel." "Pied Piper of Hamelin." "Andrea del Sarto."

—William E. Aytoun (1813–65). "Scottish Cavaliers," etc.

—Philip James Bailey (1816–). "Festus." "The Mystic."

—Arthur Hugh Clough (1819–61). Poems, 1840–50. (Of a high order, of genuine humor, enthusiastic for nature and man.)

—*Matthew Arnold* (1822–88). "Tristram and Iseult." "Strayed Reveller." "Thyrsis." (Also p. 57.)

—Dante G. Rossetti (1828–82). In his only volume, 1871, "Sister Helen." "Rose Mary," etc. The Early Italian Poets, 1873.

—Jean Ingelow (1830–). "Songs of Seven." "Divided."

—E. R. Bulwer-Lytton ("Owen Meredith") (1831–). "Lucile." "The Wanderer," etc.

—*Edwin Arnold* (1832–). "Light of Asia." "Pearls of the Faith." "Indian Song of Songs," etc.

—William Morris (1834–). "Earthly Paradise" (twenty-four tales in verse). "Jason." "Sigurd the Volsung," 1877. Lectures on Art.

—A. C. Swinburne (1837–). Successfully revived the drama in "Tristram" and "Bothwell." "Chastelard." "Atalanta in Calydon," 1864. "Poems and Ballads," 1866.

—Coventry Patmore (1823–). "Angel in the House."

—Gerald Massey (1828–). "Craigcrook Castle."

—Andrew Lang (1844–). "Ballads in Blue China." Letters to Dead Authors.

—A. W. O'Shaughnessy (1844–81). "Lays of France." "Songs of a Worker," etc.

—**George IV.**, 1820.
—**William IV.**, 1830.
—**Victoria**, 1837.

1888. William I. and Frederick William III. die at Berlin.

Sardou (b. 1831), French dramatist.

Alma Tadema (b. 1836), Belgian painter.

Rosa Bonheur (b. 1832), French painter of animals.

Gustave Doré, 1832–83, French artist.

Nilsson (b. 1833), Swedish soprano.

Wm. S. Gilbert (b. 1836), English opera librettist, with *Arthur Sullivan* (b. 1844), composer. "Mikado," "Pinafore," "Patience," etc., etc.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (b. 1841).

1888. *Carnot*, President of France.

1889. Centennial Exposition at Paris.

A SYNOPSIS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

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II. EXPANDED OUTLINE.

NOTE. — Poetical works will be indicated by the use of "quotation-marks."

The Literature.

I Colonial Period, 1650–1750.

General characteristics: — It was hardly to be expected that the early years of our country's history could have brought forth much that was worthy the name of literature. The energies of a frontier people are directed to sterner and more needful tasks than the cultivation of letters. Yet it is a mistake to suppose that the American colonies had no growth in this direction worth the mention. The peculiarly serious character of the Puritans led to copious theological and religious writings. Prominent among their fellow-divines stand *the Mathers,* and another whose name even then commanded respect and admiration from all the English-speaking world — *Jonathan Edwards.* For poetry and laborious scientific research the environment was hardly favorable, as perhaps the quality of the work in these directions proves.

—*George Sandys,* who wrote (in Virginia, 1621) a translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, and *Captain John Smith* (1579–1631), who published the True Relation of Virginia, were Englishmen, and their works belong rather to English than to American Literature.

a. **Writers on Religion and Theology:**

—John Cotton (1585–1652; a famous Boston minister). The Bloody Tenent Washed (an answer to Roger Williams's attack). Milk for Babes, Meat for Strong Men.

Contemporary History.

1492. *Columbus* (1436–1506) discovers the New World.

1520. *Magellan,* and, 1578, *Drake,* circumnavigate the globe.

1558–1603. **Elizabeth,** queen of England.

1584–7. *Raleigh* attempts to plant colonies in Virginia.

1603–25. **James I.,** king of England.

1605. French settle Port Royal, N.S.

1607. The English settle Jamestown, Va.

Pocahontas, 1595?–1617.

1608. Quebec settled by Champlain.

1613. The Dutch settle New York.

1620. First English settlement in New England.

Wm. Shakespeare, 1564–1616.

1623. New Hampshire settled.

1625–49. **Charles I.,** king of England.

1632. Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore.

1633–36. Connecticut settled.

1636. Rhode Island settled under Roger Williams.

—Thomas Hooker (1586–1647; "Minister Hooker"). The Poor Doubting Christian Drawn to Christ, Church Discipline, etc.

1638. Delaware settled by the Swedes.

—Thomas Shepard (1605–49; a worthy companion to Cotton and Hooker). The Parable of the Ten Virgins Opened, The Clear Sunshine of the Gospel breaking forth upon the Indians of New England, etc.

1638. Harvard University founded.

—Samuel Stone (d. 1663). Associated with Hooker as a pastor. Writings theological.

1649–60. The Commonwealth (*Cromwell*).

—Roger Williams (1606–83; the founder of Rhode Island). The Bloody Tenent of Religious Persecution, etc. (A strong and liberal thinker.)

1664. New Netherland conquered by the English, and called New York.

—John Eliot (1604–90; the Apostle to the Indians. The best known of the three preachers who prepared, 1639, the Old Bay Psalm Book). Translated the Scriptures into the Indian tongue. Numerous writings and translations.

1670. South Carolina settled.

—Richard Mather (1596–1669; came to Massachusetts, 1635; pastor at Dorchester. Father of Increase Mather). Controversial treatises and sermons.

John Milton, 1608–74.

—Increase Mather (1639–1723; preached in the Old North Church, Boston. Father of Cotton Mather). On Remarkable Providences, History of the Wars with the Indians, etc.

1682. Pennsylvania settled.

—*Cotton Mather* (1663–1728). Works almost innumerable, and of great influence then. The best known, Magnalia Christi Americana. On Witchcraft, Christian Philosopher, Wonders of the Invisible World. (Pedantic, learned; style "fantastic.")

Charles II., 1660–85; **James II.**, 1685–88, of England.

—Jonathan Dickinson (1688–1744; ranked as a logician and theologian next to Edwards). Familiar Letters upon Important Subjects in Religion.

1688. The "Bloodless Revolution."

William and Mary, 1688–1702, England.

Louis XIV., of France, 1643–1715, "le grand monarque."

1692. Salem witchcraft.

—**Jonathan Edwards** (1703–58; one of the greatest of the world's metaphysicians). Doctrine of Original Sin, *On the Freedom of the Will. (He argued for man's free agency.) Many other theological works.

—Aaron Burr (1716–57; president of the College of New Jersey; father of the statesman Burr; an able man). Sermons and treatises.

b. **Poets:**

—William Wood (d. 1639). "New England's Prospect," 1634.

—The "translators," who prepared, 1639, the famous *Bay Psalm Book.* The following stanza is from Psalm 137:

> "The rivers on of Babilon,
> There when wee did sit downe,
> Yea, even then, wee mourned when
> Wee remembered Sion."

—Mrs. Anne Bradstreet (1612–72). Published, 1640, a popular volume of poems, the best of the time, entitled, "The Tenth Muse lately sprung up in America, or several Poems, compiled with great variety of Wit and Learning, full of Delight; wherein," etc., etc.

—Michael Wigglesworth (1631–1705). (Poems once very popular, as theology.) "Day of Doom." "Meat out of the Eater."

—Roger Wolcott (1679–1767; of Connecticut). "Poetical Meditations" (rude, but "possessing some force").

—John Seccomb (1708–92). A witty poem, "Father Abbey's Will."

—Mather Byles (1706–88; "a witty divine," of whom several good stories are told). Sermons. Poems.

c. **Writers on History, Exploration, Science:**

—Nathaniel Ward (1570–1653). The Simple Cobler of Agawam (a pointed satire on the times).

—Gov. John Winthrop (1588–1649). Journal of the Public Occurrences in the Massachusetts Colony.

John Dryden, 1631–1700.

Joseph Addison, 1672–1719.

Richard Steele, 1672–1729.

1701–13. Frederick I. of Prussia.

Queen Anne, 1702–14.
George I., 1714–27.

Louis XV., 1715–74, of France.

Capt. Wm. Kidd, 1650–1701, American pirate.

1732. *Washington* born.

Alexander Pope, 1688–1744.

Peter Faneuil, 1700–43, Boston merchant.

1733. Georgia settled.

George II., 1727–60.

1745. Louisburg captured by the English ("King George's War").

Jonathan Swift, 1667–1745.

1740. **Frederick II.** the Great, of Prussia.

1755–60. "The French and Indian War" in America.

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, 1708–78, "the great Commoner."

1759. Quebec surrendered; death of Gen. Wolfe.

Logan, 1725–80, Indian chief.

Robert Morris, 1734–1806, American financier.

—Gov. William Bradford (1588–1637). History of Plymouth Colony. "On Boston." "New England."

—Thomas Morton (1590–1646). The New English Canaan ("able, humorous").

—Nathaniel Morton (1612–85). New England's Memorial (valuable annals).

—Capt. Benjamin Church (1639–1718). History of King Philip's War.

—Robert Beverly (d. 1716). History of the Present State of Virginia, 1705.

—John Williams (1664–1729). The Redeemed Captive (a graphic narrative of personal adventures among the Indians).

—Col. William Byrd (1674–1744; a wealthy Virginian). The Westover Manuscripts (journals, "pleasing and quaint").

—James Logan (1674–1751; of Pennsylvania). Scientific essays in Latin (Defense of Aristotle. Duties of Man). Translation of Cicero's *De Senectute*.

—Cadwallader Colden (1688–1776; a botanist). Numerous scientific papers. A History of the Five Indian Nations.

II. The Revolutionary Period, 1750–1800.

General Characteristics. — In this stirring period, while theology and religion receive no small share of attention, and the poetry, though still of inferior quality, is an improvement upon that of Mrs. Bradstreet and the Bay Psalm Book, the most important and remarkable literature is naturally that which relates to politics and government. *Alexander Hamilton's* Federalist papers are good English and good epistatics. *Thomas Paine*, perhaps, owes his fame less to his strong political pamphlets than to his inferior deistical work, The Age of Reason. But greatest of all his literary contemporaries,

and great in the eyes of posterity, stands *Benjamin Franklin*, "printer, philosopher, patriot, philanthropist," whose Autobiography and Poor Richard are not of the stuff that dies.

a. **Writers on Politics and Government:**

—**Benjamin Franklin** (1706–90; sage, statesman, scientist). Poor Richard's Almanac. Essays on political and economic subjects. Papers on electricity. *Autobiography. Poems: "Paper," "Plain Country Joan," etc. ("Style concise, witty, vigorous." — *Adams.*)

—James Otis (1725–83; the Patrick Henry of New England). Vindication of the Rights of the Colonies, etc.

—Patrick Henry (1736–99; America's most eloquent orator). Famous speech in the Virginia House of Burgesses on the prospect of war.

—John Dickinson (1732–1808). Petition to the King. The Farmer's Letters (political).

—*Thomas Paine* (1737–1809). Political pamphlets. The Present Crisis. Common Sense. The Rights of Man. An infidel work, The Age of Reason ("of little strength or scholarship." — *Adams*).

—George Washington (1732–99). His works, 12 vols., include official papers, diaries, and essays (on agriculture, for example).

—John Adams (1735–1826). Defense of the Constitution. Novanglus. *Letters to his Wife.

—Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826). Rights of British America. Notes on Virginia. Manual of Parliamentary Practice. Declaration of Independence. Letters, etc.

—John Jay (1745–1829). Address to the People of Great Britain. Five Federalist papers.

David Hume, 1711–76.

Samuel Johnson, 1709–84.

Oliver Goldsmith, 1728–74.

George III., 1760–1820, king of England.

Baron Von Steuben, 1730–94, German general in America.

1761. Resignation of Wm. Pitt, "the great Commoner."

1763. Peace of Paris.

Samuel Adams, 1722–1803, popular leader.

Edmund Burke, 1730–97.

John Hancock, 1737–93.

1765. The Stamp Act passed, repealed, 1766.

1768. British troops arrive at Boston

1770. Boston massacre.

Anthony Wayne, 1745–96, American general.

Robert Burns, 1759–96.

1773. The "Boston Tea Party."

1774. **Louis XVI.**, of France.

1774. First Continental Congress meets at Philadelphia.

1775. Battles of Lexington and Concord; *Washington* made commander-in-chief; battle of Bunker Hill.

1776. July 4, Declaration of Independence.

1777. Battle of Saratoga; Gates defeats Burgoyne.

1778. France acknowledges American independence.

—James Madison (1751–1836). Twenty-nine Federalist papers. Reports of the Debates in the Constitutional Convention.

—*Alexander Hamilton* (1757–1804). Fifty-one of the eighty-five Federalist papers. Other famous political and state papers. Letters of Camillus (on international law). (His state papers "ought to be familiar to the statesmen of every land." — *De Tocqueville.*)

—James Monroe (1758–1831; "scholarly, discreet"). Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs of the U. S. The People the Sovereigns. Tour of Observation in 1817.

—Gouverneur Morris (1752–1816). Speeches.

—Fisher Ames (1758–1808). Speeches. Essays.

b. **Miscellaneous Prose Writers:**

—Gov. Thomas Hutchinson (1711–80). History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

—John Woolman (1720–72). Essays and Epistles. Journal of his life and travels. ("Get the writings of John Woolman by heart, and love the early Quakers." — *Lamb.*)

—Samuel Hopkins (1721–1803; the founder of "Hopkinsian Divinity"). The System of Doctrines Contained in Divine Revelation.

—John Witherspoon, D.D., LL.D. (1722–94). On Money. Thoughts on American Liberty. Lectures. Ecclesiastical Characteristics. (Witty, vigorous style.)

—Ezra Stiles (1727–95; president of Yale). A History of Three of Charles I.'s Judges. Numerous discourses.

—Jeremy Belknap (1744–98). History of New Hampshire. Dissertations on Jesus Christ. Biographies.

—Dr. Benjamin Rush (1745–1813). Papers on medicine and general science. Essays ("of great value").

—Lindley Murray (1745–1826). English Grammar. Autobiography.

—David Ramsay (1749–1815). Histories of the U. S. and of South Carolina. Medical treatises. ("The most distinguished of early American historians." — *Shaw.*)

—Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford (1753–1814). Essays, Political, Economical, Philosophical, 1798. (Practical, valuable.)

—Timothy Dwight (1752–1817; president of Yale). Theology (5 vols.). Sermons. Travels. "The Triumph of Infidelity." "I love thy Kingdom, Lord." "Greenfield Hill" (an idyl "of rare merit").

—Hugh Henry Brackenridge (1748–1816). Modern Chivalry, or the Adventures of Captain Farrago ("a witty and able work"). "Bunker's Hill."

—Henry Lee (1756–1818). Memoirs of the Revolutionary War. (This is "Lighthorse Harry" Lee.)

—Susanna Rowson (1761–1824). Several novels. Best known, Charlotte Temple.

c. **Poets:**

—Thomas Godfrey (1736–63). "The Prince of Parthia," the first drama written in America. ("Of considerable merit.")

—Phillis Wheatley (1754–84; the once famous negro phenomenon). Poems.

—Francis Hopkinson (1737–91). Humorous pieces ("The Battle of the Kegs"). Essays. A Pretty Story.

—John Trumbull (1750–1831; of Connecticut). "McFingal, a Modern Epic Poem" (a popular satire, imitating Hudibras). "Progress of Dulness." ("The most conspicuous literary character of his day." — *Shaw.*)

—Philip Freneau (1752–1832; the ablest political humorist of the time). Some excellent poems ("The Dying Indian." "May to April." "Battle of Stonington").

1780. *André* executed.

1781. *Cornwallis* surrenders to Washington.

1783. Treaty of peace signed at Paris.

Eli Whitney, 1765–1825, inventor of the cotton-gin.

1787. United States Constitution adopted in convention, and, 1788, ratified by nine states.

1789. *Washington* inaugurated.

1789. The French Revolution.

1797. *John Adams* inaugurated.

1799. *Washington* dies at Mt. Vernon.

1799. *Napoleon* first consul.

—Essays by Robert Slender.

—Joel Barlow (1755–1812). An attempted epic, "The Columbiad." *"Hasty Pudding." "To Peace."

—Royall Tyler (1756–1826; chief justice, wit, poet). "The Contrast" (a good comedy). "The Algerine Captive." Songs.

1800. Capital established at Washington.

III. The National Period, 1800 to the Present.

General Characteristics. — After the Revolution an established government and peace promptly began to bear fruit not only in material prosperity, but in a richer, worthier literature, that might represent in America more and more fully the widening domain of human thought and fancy. Our literature has suffered and perhaps still suffers to a somewhat less degree, from a certain lack of depth, of seriousness, of patience in research, and in literary finish; the animation of American business life affected (or infected) American letters. Experience has taught that there is no royal road, no "rapid transit," to the acquisition of literary excellence.

1801. *Jefferson* inaugurated.

1801. Czar *Alexander* of Russia.

1803. Purchase of Louisiana territory.

1804. *Hamilton* killed by *Burr*.

As it is, America cannot but be proud of her *Irving*, her *Bryant*, her *Emerson*, *Longfellow* and *Hawthorne*, names which all the world holds in affectionate veneration. Nor can five or twenty-five exhaust the roll of American authors whose names posterity will hold illustrious.

Paul Revere, 1735–1818 (read Longfellow's poem).

1. *First Half of the Century.*

Gilbert Stuart, 1756–1828, American portrait-painter.

a. **Theology**:

—Henry Ware (1764–1845; a leading Unitarian). Letters to Trinitarians and Calvinists.

1807. Fulton's steamboat ascends the Hudson.

—Bishop J. H. Hobart (1775–1830; once an influential writer). State of Departed Spirits. Companion for the Altar, etc.

—Lyman Beecher (1775–1863; Congregational theologian; "bold, energetic"). Views in Theology. Skepticism. Temperance Sermons.

—Samuel Miller (1769–1850, Presbyterian theologian). Presbyterianism the True Apostolic Constitution of the Church. Letters on Unitarianism. Life of Edwards, etc.

—Bishop G. W. Doane, of New Jersey (1799–1859). Sermons. "Songs by the Way," ("Softly now the light of day").

1809. *James Madison*, president.

John Randolph of Roanoke, 1773–1833.

—Hosea Ballou (1771–1852; founder of Universalism in the United States). Besides other theological works, Doctrine of Future Retribution, 1834.

—Archibald Alexander (1772–1851). Evidences of Christianity. Bible Dictionary. Moral Science. The Canon of Scripture.

1812. War declared against England by the United States.

—*William Ellery Channing* (1780–1842; great Unitarian leader, ranked everywhere as an able thinker). Sermons. Essays (on Milton, Fenelon, Napoleon, etc.). Self-Culture, 1838. *Evidences of Christianity.

Thomas Chalmers, 1780–1847, English theologian.

—Alexander Campbell (1788–1865; founder of the "Christian," or "Disciples," Church). Nearly 60 volumes, besides many debates and speeches.

Richard Whately, 1787–1863, English philosopher and theologian.

—Albert Barnes (1798–1870). Notes on the Gospels. Scriptural Views of Slavery. Sermons.

—Thomas C. Upham (1799–1872). Elements of Mental Philosophy. Treatise on the Will. Principles of the Hidden Life. Life of Madam Guyon.

1812. Burning of Moscow.

—Francis Wayland (1796–1865). Moral Science. Human Responsibility. Intellectual Philosophy. Political Economy.

1813. Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

—William H. Furness (1802– ; Unitarian theologian). Unconscious Truth of the Four Gospels. On the Life and Character of Jesus, 1859. History of Jesus, 1850.

James Lawrence, 1781–1813, American naval hero.

1814. **Louis XVIII.** of France.

1814. Washington captured by the British.

Aaron Burr, 1756–1836, statesman and lawyer.

1814, Dec. 24. Treaty of peace.

1815, Jan. 8. Battle of New Orleans; Gen. Jackson defeats the British.

1815. Battle of Waterloo.

Simon Bolivar, 1783–1830, liberator of the South American colonies.

Lord Ashburton, 1774–1848, English diplomatist.

Jesus and His Biographers, 1838. Power of Spirit. A fine translation of Schiller's "Song of the Bell."

—Addison Alexander (1809–60). Commentaries on the Scripture. Sermons. Magazine articles and Poems. (A strong writer.)

—Theodore Parker (1810–60; an advanced rationalist). The Transient and the Permanent in Christianity, 1841. Sermons, Addresses, etc. (12 vols.)

b. **Politics, Economics, and Law:**

—James Kent (1763–1847; the Chancellor of New York). Commentaries on American Law, 1826–30; an accepted standard work.

—John Quincy Adams (1767–1848; "the old man eloquent"). Lectures on Rhetoric. Letters on the Bible. Poems.

—Henry Clay (1777–1852). Published speeches.

—Joseph Story (1779–1845; a prolific and scholarly writer on law). *On the Constitution of the United States, 1833. Equity Jurisprudence, 1835. Conflict of Laws, 1834.

—Thomas H. Benton (1782–1858). Thirty Years' View, 1854. Abridgment of Congressional Debates. Speeches.

—John C. Calhoun (1782–1850). Treatise on the Nature of Governments. Speeches.

—**Daniel Webster** (1782–1852; a master of English style. "Clear, logical, brilliant"). Orations, speeches, and state papers; best known: Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, 1826. Bunker Hill Orations. The Murder of Captain Joseph White,

1830. Reply to Hayne, 1829. ("Battle of the Giants.")

—Henry Wheaton (1785–1848). Progress of the Law of Nations. *Elements of International Law, 1836, etc.

—John Bouvier (1787–1851). Law Dictionary, 1839. Institutes of American Law, 1851. (Both valuable works.)

—Robert Y. Hayne (1791–1840; of South Carolina). Webster's opponent in the Battle of the Giants, 1829. Speeches.

—Alexander H. Everett (1790–1847). Europe, a General Survey. America, a General Survey. Finished and elaborate essays.

—*Edward Everett* (1794–1865). Fine orations and speeches. Mt. Vernon Papers. Defense of Christianity. Many articles for the North American Review.

—Hugh S. Legaré (1797–1843; an able and accomplished man). Constitutional History of Greece. Essay on Classical Learning. A Roman Literature. Speeches, correspondence, etc.

—Rufus Choate (1799–1859). Lectures. Addresses. ("Brilliant, persuasive.")

—Amasa Walker (1799–1875). The Science of Wealth, 1867 (a standard economic work).

—Francis Lieber (1800–72; a scholar of wide influence). On Civil Liberty. Political Ethics, 1839. Essays on Labor and Property. Legal and Political Hermeneutics. *Fragments on Penology. Civil Liberty and Self-Government, 1853.

—William B. Lawrence (1800–81; a high authority in his field). Wheaton's Commentary on International Law, 1855. Letters on the Treaty

1817. *James Monroe* inaugurated.

1820. Henry Clay's "Missouri Compromise" Bill passed.

1820. **George IV.**, king of England.

1820. Cession of Florida to United States.

1821. Mexico independent of Spain.

of Washington. Many works on jurisprudence.

c. **History and Biography:**

—Isaiah Thomas (1749–1831; founder of the American Antiquarian Society). History of Printing.

1824. *Lafayette* revisits America.

—Hannah Adams (1755–1831; the first woman in America who made literature a profession). History of New England. View of Religious Opinions. History of the Jews. Evidences of Christianity.

Joseph Smith, 1805–44, founder of the Mormon church.

—John Marshall (1755–1835; Chief Justice). Life of Washington, 1824.

—*William Wirt* (1772–1834). Letters of a British Spy, 1803. (Influential, and of much literary merit.) Life of Patrick Henry, 1817 (not of great value).

La Motte-Fouque, 1777–1843, German novelist. "Undine."

—Josiah Quincy (1772–1864; President of Harvard). History of Harvard University. History of Boston. Speeches, etc.

—Timothy Flint (1780–1840). Ten Years in the Valley of the Mississippi. Memoir of Boone. Novels.

—C. J. Ingersoll (1782–1862). History of the War of 1812–15 (1845–52). Inchiquin's Letters. Speeches.

Lord Macaulay, 1800–59.

—**WASHINGTON IRVING** (1783–1859; historian, biographer, essayist, traveller, humorist. "The American Goldsmith." Style pure, fresh, elegant, humorous, delightful. Pseudonyms: "Jonathan Oldstyle," "Diedrich Knickerbocker," "Geoffrey Crayon"). Salmagundi Papers. Knickerbocker New York, 1809. *Sketch-Book. Bracebridge Hall, 1822. Tales of a Traveller, 1824. Conquest of Granada, 1829. Life of Columbus, 1828. Voyages of the Companions of Columbus. The Alhambra, 1832. Mahomet, 1850. Goldsmith, 1849,

1825. *John Quincy Adams*, president.

1826. July 4, deaths of Adams and Jefferson.

*Life of Washington, 1855. Wolfert's Roost, 1855.

—Jared Sparks (1794–1866). American Biography, 25 volumes. Lives and writings of Franklin, Washington, etc.

—John G. Palfrey (1796–1881). *History of New England (to 1765), 1858 (accurate, scholarly). Lectures. Ed. North American Review, 1835–43.

Winfield Scott, 1786–1866, American general.

—Col. William L. Stone (1793–1844). Lives of Sir William Johnson, Joseph Brandt, Red Jacket, etc.

—William Tudor (1799–1830). Founded the North American Review, 1815. Gebel Teir. Life of Otis.

d. **Fiction:**

—*Charles Brockden Brown* (1771–1810; our first novelist of worth. "Vivid, inventive, often morbid"). Wieland, 1798. Ormond, 1799. Arthur Mervyn. Edgar Huntley, 1801, etc.

—James K. Paulding (1778–1860; "a happy style"). Salmagundi Papers. John Bull and Brother Jonathan, 1813. John Bull in America. Book of St. Nicholas. Three Wise Men of Gotham. The Dutchman's Fireside. Letters from the South, 1835. Westward, Ho! 1832. "Lay of the Scottish Fiddle." (Style "humorous and attractive.")

—Eliza Leslie (1789–1857). Amelia. Alther Vernon. Mrs. Washington Potts. The Behavior Book.

—Catherine M. Sedgwick (1789–1867). Hope Leslie. Redwood. The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man. Letters, stories, as, Live and Let Live. (Popular, and of some excellence.)

—**James Fenimore Cooper** (1789–1851; "The American Scott." Style de-

Walter Scott, 1771–1832.

1829. *Andrew Jackson* inaugurated.

1830. **William IV.**, king of England.

1831. *Dom Pedro II.* of Brazil.

1832. "Nullification" attempted by South Carolina.

1835–7. The Seminole War.

1836. Texas a republic.

1837. **Victoria**, queen of England.

fective, vocabulary limited, power of description great). *Sea-tales:* The Two Admirals. Water Witch. Pilot. *Red Rover, 1827. Wing and Wing. The Sea-Lions, etc. *Indian tales:* Spy. Pathfinder. Pioneers. Prairie, 1827. Deerslayer. *Last of the Mohicans, 1826. Satanstoe. Wept of Wish-ton-Wish, etc. An excellent History of the American Navy.

—John P. Kennedy (1795–1870; "genial, lively, and agreeable"). Swallow Barn. Horseshoe Robinson, 1835. Rob of the Bowl. Life of Wirt, 1849.

—Daniel P. Thompson (1795–1868). The Green Mountain Boys. Locke Amsden. The Rangers.

William Ware (1797–1852; attractive and valuable historical novels). *Zenobia, 1838. Aurelian. Probus. Julian. Lectures on Allston, 1852.

—Mrs. Lydia Maria Child (1802-81; "sympathetic, of noble aims"). Hobomok. Philothea, 1835. The Rivals. The Mother's Book. Letters from New York. Biographies, poems.

—Charles Fenno Hoffman (1806–84). A Winter in the West. Greyslaer, etc. Sketches, poems, songs. ("Sparkling and Bright." "The Myrtle and Steel.")

—Sylvester Judd (1813–53). *Margaret, 1845. Philo. The Church (a drama).

—Mrs. C. L. Hentz (1804–56). Popular "novelettes": The Mob Cap. Rena. The Planter's Northern Bride, etc.

—Mrs. Emily Judson ("Fanny Forrester") (1817–54). Sketches. Poems. ("Watching.")

—Mrs. Alice Haven (1828–63). No Such Word as Fail. Patient Waiting No Loss. Stories for Children.

e. **Science and Language:**

—Noah Webster (1758–1843). Spelling Book. *American Dictionary of the English Language, 1828. Numerous works on philological subjects.

—Peter S. Duponceau (1760–1844). Indian Languages of North America.

—Alexander Wilson (1766–1813). A scholarly work, American Ornithology, 1824.

—*John James Audubon* (1780–1851). Birds of America, 1828, etc. Quadrupeds of America. (Audubon takes high rank as a naturalist.)

—Benjamin Silliman (1779–1864). Chemistry. Scientific lectures. Books of travel.

—Joseph Worcester (1784–1865). English Dictionary, 1846–60. Gazetteers. Elements of History, etc.

—James Rush, M.D. (1786–1869). Philosophy of the Human Voice. ("Standard, exhaustive.")

—John C. Symmes (1788–1829). Symmes's Theory of Concentric Spheres (to prove the earth hollow, and open at the poles).

—Denison Olmsted (1791–1859). Letters on Astronomy. Compendium of Natural Philosophy.

— Edward Hitchcock (1793–1864). Elementary Geology. Religion of Geology. Fossil Footprints in the United States.

—Goold Brown (1791–1857). Grammar of English Grammars. Institutes of Grammar.

—Joseph Henry (1797–1878). Reports as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Valuable scientific papers.

—Charles Davies (1798–1876). Text-books on mathematics.

—Alexander D. Bache (1806–67). Reports of the Coast Survey. Valuable scientific papers.

—Robley Dunglison, M.D. (1798–1869). Medical Dictionary, 1833. Human Physiology. Numerous medical treatises.

1837. *Martin Van Buren* inaugurated.

1841. *Wm. Henry Harrison*, inaugurated March 4, dies April 4. *John Tyler*, president.

1845. *James K. Polk* inaugurated.

1845. Texas admitted to the Union.

S. F. B. Morse, 1791–1872, American inventor of the telegraph.

Charles Goodyear, 1800–60, inventor of vulcanized rubber.

Hugh Miller, 1802–56.

1846. Congress declares war against Mexico.

—A. J. Downing (1815–52). Valuable works on Landscape Gardening. Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, 1852. Architecture of Country Houses.

—Elisha Kent Kane, M.D. (1820–57). Arctic Explorations, 1856.

—*George P. Marsh* (1801–82). Lectures on the English Language. Early English Literature. Men and Nature. The Earth as Modified by Human Action. Icelandic Grammar, etc. (A scholarly philologist of wide culture.)

Elias Howe, 1819–67, American inventor.

f. **Poetry:**

S. T. Coleridge, 1772–1834.

—Joseph Hopkinson (1770–1842). "Hail Columbia."

—Thomas G. Fessenden ("Christopher Caustic") (1771–1837). Humorous Poems. "Terrible Fractoration." "Country Lovers."

—Robert Treat Paine (1773–1811). "Adams and Liberty."

—Francis Scott Key (1779–1843). "The Star-Spangled Banner."

1847. Capture of Chapultepec by Gen. Scott; Mexico surrenders.

—Washington Allston (1779–1843; well-known painter). "Sylphs of the Seasons." Lectures. The Romance of Monaldi.

—Clement C. Moore (1779–1863). "Visit from St. Nicholas."

—Samuel Woodworth (1785–1842). Best known poem, "The Old Oaken Bucket."

—John Pierpont (1785–1866). "Airs of Palestine." "Passing Away." Odes.

Santa Anna, 1798–1876, Mexican general.

—Richard H. Dana (1787–1879). "The Buccaneer," 1827. Lectures on Shakespeare, 1839–40. The Idle Man: a periodical. Novels: Tom Thornton. Saul Fenton.

R. B. Sheridan, 1751–1816.

—Richard Henry Wilde (1789–1847). Conjectures and Researches concerning Tasso. Sonnets and Poems. "My Life is Like the Summer Rose."

—James A. Hillhouse (1789–1841; dramatist). "Hadad," a sacred

drama. "The Judgment." "Percy's Masque." "Demetria." (Style "strained, heavy"; works little read now.)

—Charles Sprague (1791–1875). "Shakespeare Ode." "The Family Meeting." "I See Thee Still." "Curiosity."

Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1792–1822.

—John Howard Payne (1792–1852; made famous by his "Home, Sweet Home"—a masterpiece in lyrical writing). Other poems. Plays: Virginius. Brutus.

—Fitz-Greene Halleck (1795–1867; the leading poet of this "New York group"). "Marco Bozzaris." "Connecticut." Other poems.

Lord Byron, 1788–1824.

—Joseph Rodman Drake (1795–1820; friend to Halleck). "The American Flag." "The Mocking Bird." "The Culprit Fay" ("a poem of exquisite fancy").

—James Gates Percival (1795–1856). "The Serenade." "Coral Grove." "Seneca Lake." "New England." Miscellany.

1848. Gold discovered in California.

—Mrs. Maria Brooks (1795–1845; called by Southey, Maria del Occidente). "Zophiel." Poems ("of fleeting popularity").

—Hannah F. Gould (1789–1865). "The Snow Flake." "Hymn of the Reapers." "The Frost."

William Wordsworth, 1770–1850.

—**WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT** (1794–1878; "the American Wordsworth," "The Poet of Nature" and "the Woods"). "The Embargo," 1808. "Thanatopsis," 1817. "The Ages." "Forest Hymn." "The Flood of Years." "The Snow Shower." "Robert of Lincoln." "Among the Trees." "To a Waterfowl." "Death of the Flowers." Translations of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey." From 1826 to 1876 editor of the N. Y. Evening Post. A correspondent and traveller.

1848. **Francis Joseph** of Austria.

—George P. Morris (1802–64; a poet of true and fine sentiment). "Woodman, Spare that Tree." "Whip-poorwill." "My Mother's Bible." "Long Time Ago." An opera, "Maid of Saxony."

—Nathaniel Parker Willis (1806–67. "He deliberately chose to win merely a transient popularity." —*Adams*). Scriptural poems ("Absalom," "Jephthah's Daughter," etc.). "Lady Jane." "Melanie." Pencillings by the Way. Hurrygraphs. People I Have Met.

1849. *Gen. Taylor* inaugurated. He died 1850.

—**Edgar Allen Poe** (1811–49. Pronounced by Tennyson and many English critics our best American poet. His poetry is musical and finished, but lacks feeling and strength). "The Raven." "The Bells." "Annabel Lee." "Lenore," etc. Criticism. Tales (Murders in the Rue Morgue, The Black Cat, The Gold Bug, etc.).

—Christopher P. Cranch (1813–). "Ariel and Caliban." A good translation of "Æneid." Satan: a libretto. Stories for Children. The Last of the Huggermuggers. Koboltozo.

—Albert G. Greene (1802–). "Old Grimes." "Canonchet."

—Samuel F. Smith (1808–). Fine lyrics and hymns. "My Country, 'tis of Thee."

1850. *Millard Fillmore*, President.

—Park Benjamin (1809–64; journalist and poet). "The Old Sexton."

—Mary S. B. Shindler (Mrs. Dana) (1810–). "The Southern Harp." "The Northern Harp." "Passing under the Rod."

—Jones Very (1813–80; a "poet mystic"). Essays and Poems.

y. **Criticism, Philosophy, Belles-Lettres:**

—Nicholas Biddle (1786–1844; President of United States Bank). Addresses. A Commercial Digest. (Style brilliant, polished).

—Thomas H. Gallaudet (1787–1851; educator of deaf-mutes). The Child's Book of the Soul. Natural Theology, etc.

—Henry R. Schoolcraft (1793–1864). Tales of a Wigwam. Writings concerning the Indians.

—Horace Mann (1796–1859; an influential writer on education). Lectures on Education. Thoughts for a Young Man.

Charles Lamb, 1775–1834.

—Samuel G. Goodrich ("Peter Parley") (1793–1863). Peter Parley's Books (miscellaneous). School Books.

—Mrs. C. H. Gilman (1794–). Recollections of a Southern Matron. Recollections of a New England Housekeeper.

—Gulian C. Verplanck (1786–1870; "style clear and beautiful"). Speeches, lectures. Essays on Revealed Religion. Discourses on American History, Literature, and Art. Valuable edition of Shakespeare, 1846.

John Wilson, 1785–1854, Scottish litterateur.

—Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney (1791–1865; a voluminous writer). Letters to Young Ladies. Letters to Mothers. Post Meridian, etc. Poems (her best work), "Early Blue Bird." "Talk with the Sea," etc.

Thomas De Quincey, 1785–1859.

—Alexander S. Mackenzie (1803–48). A Year in Spain. Spain Revisited. American in England. Essays on Naval Subjects.

—Amos Bronson Alcott (1799–1888; philosopher). Conversations. Essays. Tablets. Concord Days. "Sonnets and Canzonets."

Thomas Carlyle, 1795–1881.

—**RALPH WALDO EMERSON** (1803–82; "The Sage of Concord." Philosopher, guide, poet, essayist. Prose epigrammatic, terse, superior to his poetry, but often lacking in connection). Essays, 1841–44. Representative Men. English Traits. Conduct of Life. Society and Solitude. Letters and Social Aims. Lectures, Orations, Poems ("Tact." "The Humble Bee").

Horatio Greenough, 1805–52, American sculptor.

—*Margaret Fuller* (Marchioness d' Ossoli) (1810–50; a woman of rare gifts). (Summer on the Lakes, 1843.) Woman in the Nineteenth Century, 1845. At Home and Abroad. American Literature and the Drama. Papers on Literature and Art.

—Mrs. C. M. Kirkland (1801–64. "Books uniformly excellent, style picturesque and graceful."—*Adams*). A New Home. Who'll Follow? Western Clearings. Fireside Talks.

—Henry Reed (1808–54; an able critic). Lectures on English Literature. Lectures on English History. Lectures on the British Poets.

—Delia Bacon (1811–59). 1857, Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded (an attempt to prove Bacon the author of the plays).

1850. California admitted.

—Henry Barnard (1811– ; influential writer on educational subjects). School Architecture. National Education in Europe. On Teaching. Pestalozzi, etc.

—Rufus W. Griswold (1815–57; of good influence, but of "not much original talent"). *Female Poets of America, 1848. Poets and Prose Writers of America, 1842. The Republican Court. Numerous biographies and poems.

—Horace B. Wallace (1817–52). Art and Scenery in Europe. Literary Criticisms. Legal works.

—Anna C. L. Botta (1820–). *Handbook of Universal Literature. Leaves from the Diary of a Recluse.

2. *Literature of the Last Forty Years (1850–1890).*

a. Science and Natural History:

Science, text-books, etc.:

—Louis Agassiz (1807–73; a noted scientist). Geological Sketches. Lectures (zoölogical, etc.). Study of Glaciers, 1837. Structure of Animal Life. A Journey in Brazil. Methods in Natural History.

—Arnold Guyot (1807–84). Earth and Man. Creation. Maps.

—Asa Gray (1810–88). Botany. How Plants Grow, etc. Darwiniana. Scientific Papers, 2 vols. (High authority.)

—Charles Anthon (1797–1867). Classical Dictionary. Text-books.

—Joseph Thomas (1811– ; lexicographer). Gazetteers. Medical, Biographical, and Mythological Dictionaries.

—James Hadley (1821–72). Lectures on Roman Law. A Greek Grammar.

—Horatio Hale (1817–). Ethnology and Philology. ("A work of great value.")

—Max S. DeVere (1820–). Studies in English. Americanisms. Wonders of the Deep. Studies in Comparative Philology.

—William D. Whitney (1827– ; ranks among the foremost linguists; "accurate, profound"). Lectures on Language. *Language and the Study of Language.

—John W. Draper (1811–82; a clear thinker). Intellectual Development of Europe. Chemistry. Natural Philosophy. Human Physiology. Conflict between Science and Religion. History of the Civil War, etc.

—Henry Schliemann (1822– ; archæologist). Troy. Mycenæ. Ilios, etc.

—Dio Lewis (1823–). New Gymnastics. Our Digestion. Our Girls.

—Alexander Winchell (1824– ; a popular style). Sketches of Creation,

1852. Napoleon III. of France.

1853. *Franklin Pierce* inaugurated.

George Peabody, 1795–1869, American philanthropist.

Charles Darwin, 1809–82.

Max Müller (b. 1823), English philologist.

Joseph Leidy (born 1823), American naturalist.

John Tyndall (b. 1820).

1870. Pre-Adamites. Doctrine of Evolution. World Life.

—W. A. Hammond, M.D. (1828–). Military Hygiene. Sleep and its Derangements. Essays and articles.

—J. Dorman Steele (1836–). Excellent text-books on the sciences.

—Austin Flint, Jr. (1836–). Text-book of Human Physiology, etc.

Thomas Huxley (b. 1825).

—Simon Newcomb (1835– ; astronomer). Mathematical text-books.

—F. L. Oswald, M.D. (1845–). Physical Education. Summerland Sketches. Zoological Sketches.

—R. B. Anderson (1846– ; Norse scholar). Norse Mythology. The Eddas. Viking Tales, etc.

—S. P. Langley (1834–). The New Astronomy.

Natural History:

—**Henry D. Thoreau** (1817–62; a close observer). A Week on the Concord, 1849. Excursions. Walden. The Maine Woods, 1864. Cape Cod. Autumnal Tints. Spring in Massachusetts. Wild Flowers. Field and Forest. Summer and Winter.

1854. Kansas-Nebraska Bill passed.

—Spencer F. Baird (1823–). Works on the birds and mammals of North America.

—Elliott Coues (1842– ; recently a theosophist). Key to American Birds. Field Ornithology. Fur-Bearing Animals. New England Bird Life, etc.

S. P. Chase, 1808–73, statesman and jurist.

—John Burroughs (1837– ; a keen naturalist, possessing a delightful style). Wake Robin. Winter Sunshine. Locusts and Wild Honey. Pepacton. Birds and Poets.

—Maurice Thompson (1843– ; a very entertaining writer). (Novels: A Tallahassee Girl. His Second Campaign.) By-Ways and Bird Notes. Sketches. The Witch-

ery of Archery. "Songs of Fair Weather."

—Ernest Ingersoll (1852–). Friends Worth Knowing. Insects, etc. Knocking around the Rockies.

b. **Politics and Political Economy:**

—Henry C. Carey (1793–1879). On Political Economy. Social Science. Credit System. Wages. Currency, etc.

—William Lloyd Garrison (1805–79). A very influential anti-slavery writer.

—Wendell Phillips (1811–84; noted advocate of abolition and woman's rights). Speeches and lectures.

—David A. Wells (1827– ; prominent tariff reformer). Economic Changes, etc.

—Charles Nordhoff (1830– ; able, versatile). Politics for Young Americans. God and the Future Life. Cape Cod and All along Shore. California. Communistic Societies of the United States.

—Henry George (1839– ; an eloquent and popular writer). *Progress and Poverty. Social Problems. The Land Question.

—Francis A. Walker (1840–). Wages. Money. Money in its Relations to Trade and Industry. Political Economy.

—Richard T. Ely (1854–). French and German Socialism. The Past and Present of Political Economy.

c. **Theology and Philosophy:**

Theological and Religious Writers:

—Orville Dewey (1794–1882; "a strong and scholarly" Unitarian). Unitarian Belief. Human Life. Old World and the New.

1854. *Commodore Perry's* treaty with Japan.

1855. *Alexander II.* of Russia.

1857. *James Buchanan,* president.

Henry M. Stanley (b. 1840), American explorer.

1860. South Carolina secedes from the Union.

Louis Kossuth (b. 1802), Hungarian patriot. Leader in 1848–9.

1861. "Star of the West" fired upon.

John McClosky, 1810–? first American cardinal.

1861. Kansas admitted as a state.

Robert E. Lee, 1806–70, commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army.

George H. Thomas, 1816–70, Federal general.

1861. Feb. 4, the Southern Confederacy formed at Montgomery, Alabama.

—Charles Hodge (1797–1878; a clear, earnest thinker). Systematic Theology. Commentaries on the Epistles.

—Robert Dale Owen (1801–77; noted spiritualist). Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World. Wrongs of Slavery.

—Horace Bushnell (1802–76). Christian Theology, 1851. God in Christ. Nature and the Supernatural. The Vicarious Sacrifice. Christian Nurture, etc.

—Tayler Lewis (1802–77; a great Greek scholar). The Platonic Theology. Science and the Bible. Religion and the State. The Six Days of Creation.

—Mark Hopkins (1802–87). The Law of Love and Love as a Law. Evidences of Christianity. Lectures on Moral Science.

—John Hall (1806–). Chief End of Man. Sermons.

—O. A. Brownson (1803–76; editor of Brownson's Review; a Catholic; "bold, able"). Leaves from My Experiences. A novel, Charles Elwood.

—James Freeman Clarke (1810–88; Unitarian of prominence). Ten Great Religions. Prayer. Common Sense in Religion. Orthodoxy. Self-Culture. Steps in Belief. Events and Epochs in Religious History.

—Henry James (1811–82). Nature of Evil. Morals and Christianity. Substance and Shadow. The Secret of Swedenborg.

—Henry Ward Beecher (1813–87). Life of Christ. Lectures, etc.

—Theodore N. Cuyler (1822–). Sermons: Wayside Springs, Stray Arrows, Empty Crib, etc.

—J. H. Allen (1820– ; Unitarian theologian). Discourses on Orthodoxy. Hebrew Men and Times. Christian History.

—E. H. Chapin (1814–81; Universalist preacher). The Crown of Thorns. Humanity in the City. Christianity the Perfection of True Manliness.

—Charles P. Krauth (1823–83.; Lutheran theologian). The Evangelical Mass and the Romish Mass. Sketch of the Thirty Years' War. *The Conservative Reformation.

—Robert Collyer (1823– ; prominent Unitarian). Nature and Life. The Life that Now Is. A Man in Earnest.

1861. *Abraham Lincoln* inaugurated.

—Howard Crosby (1826– ; Presbyterian). The Christian Preacher. Life of Jesus. Healthy Christian. Notes on the New Testament.

—George P. Fisher (1827– ; Congregational theologian). Beginnings of Christianity. *History of the Reformation. Faith and Rationalism, etc.

—T. T. Munger (1830– ; noted Congregationalist). Lectures and Sermons: On the Threshold. Lamps and Paths. Freedom of Faith.

1861. *Victor Emmanuel,* king of Italy.

—T. DeWitt Talmage (1832–). Crumbs Swept Up, etc.

—Phillips Brooks (1835–). Influence of Jesus. Lectures on Preaching. Sermons.

—J. H. Vincent (1832– ; president of the Chautauqua Circle). Sermons. Textbooks, etc.

—Washington Gladden (1836– ; Congregationalist). Essays on the Lord's Prayer. Things New and Old.

1861. Fort Sumter fired upon.

—Theodore Tilton (1835– ; editor; poet). The True Church. "The Fly."

—Lyman Abbott (1835–). Jesus of Nazareth. Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truth. Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament. A Layman's Story.

—Minot J. Savage (1841– ; a radical Unitarian). Beliefs about Man. Belief in God. Life Questions. Talks about Jesus, etc.

1861. Battle of Bull Run.

—Reginald H. Newton (1840– ; Broad Church; a clear, daring writer). Womanhood. Morals of Trade. Right and Wrong Uses of the Bible. The Book of the Beginnings.

—A. V. G. Allen (1841–). Continuity of Christian Thought. Life of Edwards.

Philosophers:

—Laurens P. Hickok (1798–1888). Moral Science. Logic of Reason. Empirical Psychology.

—Joseph Alden (1807–). Intellectual Philosophy. Science of Government. Christian Ethics. Example of Washington.

—Asa Mahan (1799–). Intellectual Philosophy. Moral Philosophy. Doctrine of the Will.

—Daniel D. Whedon (1808–85). *On the Will. Commentary on the New Testament.

John Stuart Mill, 1806–73.

—Albert T. Bledsoe (1808–). Philosophy of Mathematics. Liberty and Slavery.

—Francis Bowen (1811–). Lectures on Mental Philosophy. Logic. American Political Economy.

—Noah Porter (1811–). The Human Intellect, etc.

Edwin M. Stanton, 1814–69, Lincoln's secretary of war.

—James McCosh (1811– ; a profound thinker). Laws of Discursive Thought. Logic. Christianity and Positivism. Mill's Philosophy. The Scottish Philosophy. Method of the Divine Government.

—John Bascom (1832– ; "a keen and influential thinker"). Psychology. Æsthetics. Political Economy. Philosophy and Religion. Natural Theology. Science of Mind. The Words of Christ.

Herbert Spencer (b. 1820).

—Joseph Cook (1838–). Boston Monday Lectures. Orthodoxy. Biology. Transcendentalism. Heredity. Socialism. Labor, etc.

—*John Fiske* (1842– ; his books are strong and attractive). Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy. Myths and Mythmakers. Darwinism. The Unseen World. Excursions of an Evolutionist. The Idea of God. The Destiny of Man. Beginnings in New England.

1862. Battle of Shiloh.

d. **History, Biography, Travel:**

—George Ticknor (1791–1871). A Standard History of Spanish Literature. Life of Prescott.

—George Catlin (1796–1872). Notes of Travel. *On the North American Indians.

—**William Hickling Prescott** (1796–1850; one of our best historians. "Style clear, picturesque, fascinating"). Ferdinand and Isabella. *Conquest of Mexico, 1843. Conquest of Peru, 1847. Robertson's Charles V. Philip II.

—**George Bancroft** (1800– ; the leader in his field of labor). History of the United States (Vol. I., 1854; Vol. XII., 1882).

1862. Battle of Antietam.

—G. H. Calvert (1803– ; historian and poet). Goethe's Life and Works. Dante and his Translators. Many translations and poems.

—John S. C. Abbott (1805–77). Kings and Queens. *Life of Napoleon (biased, unreliable). Napoleon III. The French Revolution.

Thomas J. Jackson, "Stonewall," 1824–63, Confederate general.

—Richard Hildreth (1807–65). *History of the United States (published 1849–52). History of Banks. Theory of Politics, etc.

—Jefferson Davis (1808–89). The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government.

—Alexander H. Stephens (1812–83). History of the War between the States.

—Horace Greeley (1811–72; of the New York Tribune). The American Conflict. Recollections of a Busy Life. What I know about Farming.

1863, Jan. 1. Emancipation Proclamation.

—*Benson J. Lossing* (1813–). Pictorial Field-books of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. Life of Washington, etc.

—*John Lothrop Motley* (1814–77; a brilliant style). Rise of the Dutch Republic, 1856. History of the United Netherlands. Life of John of Barneveld.

—J. R. Brodhead (1814–73). A Standard History of the State of New York.

—Parke Godwin (1816–). Constructive Democracy. Handbook of Biography. Life of Bryant.

—Mrs. E. F. Ellet (1818–77). Queens of American Society. Court Circles of the Republic. Women of the Revolution, etc.

—Benjamin Perley Poore (1820–87). Louis Philippe. Political Register, etc.

—M. M. Ballou (1822–). Due South, Due West, etc. Under the Southern Cross. History of Cuba. Life of Hosea Ballou.

1863, July 1–3. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; Lee defeated by Meade.

—James C. Fletcher (1823–), and D. P. Kidder (1815–). Brazil and the Brazilians.

—Frederick Douglass (1817–). My Bondage and My Freedom. Speeches.

—Samuel S. Cox (1824–89). Eight Years in Congress. Why We Laugh. A Search for Winter Sunbeams.

—Francis Parkman (1823– ; style thorough, highly literary). The Oregon Trail. France and England in North America. The Jesuits in North America. Conspiracy of Pontiac. The Old Régime in Canada.

1863, July 4. Surrender of Vicksburg to Grant.

—John F. Kirk (1824–). History of Charles the Bold. Historical essays, etc.

—John Gilmary Shea (1824– ; a careful writer). The Catholic Church in the United States. Legendary History of Ireland.

George B. McClellan, 1826–85, Union general.

—**Bayard Taylor** (1825–78). Travels: Land of the Saracens. Views Afoot, 1846. At Home and Abroad. Eldorado, 1850. By-Ways of Europe. Fine poems: *Translation of "Faust." "Prince Deukalion." "Poems of the Orient." As a novelist, p. 106.

—Justin Winsor (1831– ; librarian of Harvard University). Narrative and Critical History of the United States (8 vols.). Handbook of the Revolution.

—Dr. I. I. Hayes (1832–81). An Arctic Boat Journey, 1854. The Open Polar Sea.

—William Swinton (1834–). Rambles among Words. Outlines of General History. Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac ("clear, able").

1863. Battle of Chickamauga.

—George M. Towle (1840–). Henry V. Glimpses of History. Modern France. Certain Men of Mark.

—Henry Cabot Lodge (1850–). English Colonies in America. Biographies (Hamilton, Webster, Washington). Essays (on Anglo-Saxon Land Law, etc.).

—Theodore Roosevelt (1858–). Biographies of Benton and Gouveneur Morris. Naval History of War of 1812. Adventures of a Ranchman.

1863. French in Mexico; *Maximilian*, emperor, 1864.

—George Kennan (–). Account of Siberian Travels.

c. **Humor**:

—A. B. Longstreet (1790–1870). Georgia Scenes.

—Seba Smith ("Major Jack Downing") (1792–1868). Letters, etc.

1864. The battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania.

—B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington") (1814–). The Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington. "Rhymes."

—Henry W. Shaw ("Josh Billings") (1818–87). Sayings of Josh Billings. Farmers' Allminax. "Lectures."

—Frederick L. Cozzens (1818–69). Sparrowgrass Papers (genuinely humorous). Acadia. Prismatics (sketches). "Bunker Hill."

P. T. Barnum (b. 1810), American showman.

—Charles G. Leland (1824–). "Hans Breitmann" ballads. To Kansas and Back. Origin of the Gypsies. The Gypsies. Algonquin Legends of New England. "The Music Lesson of Confucius."

—George H. Derby (1824–61). Phœnixiana.

—Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife") (–). My Opinions and Betsy Bobbit's. My Wayward Pardner, etc.

—George W. Bagby (1828–). Letters to Mozis Addums.

—David Ross Locke (1833–88; influential political satirist). Petroleum V. Nasby's Letters. The Paper City. Moral History of America's Life Struggle. Swinging round the Circle.

1864. *Farragut* enters Mobile Bay.

—Charles F. Browne ("Artemus Ward") (1834–67). Artemus Ward, His Book. Artemus Ward in London. Artemus Ward among the Mormons. Lectures.

1864–5. *Sherman's* famous march.

—*Samuel L. Clemens* ("Mark Twain") (1835–). The Innocents Abroad. A Tramp Abroad. Roughing It. Life on the Mississippi. Tom Sawyer. Huckleberry Finn. The Prince and the Pauper. The Gilded Age (with C. D. Warner). A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, 1889. Short stories and sketches.

William Tecumseh Sherman (b. 1820), American general.

—Charles H. Webb ("John Paul") (1835–). Liffith Lank. St. 'Twel'mo. Sketches and travesties.

—John Habberton (1842–). Other People's Children. The Barton Experiment. Helen's Babies.

—Robert J. Burdette (1844–). Hawkeyes. Life of Penn, etc.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 1809–61.

—Edgar W. Nye ("Bill Nye") (1850–). Bill Nye and Boomerang. Baled Hay. Forty Liars and others Lies," etc.

f. **Poetry:**

—George D. Prentice (1802–70; ed. Louisville Journal). "The Flight of Years" (a fine piece of blank verse). "To my Wife," etc.

—**HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW** (1807–82; teacher, poet, translator. "The most popular Ameri-

can poet. His sentiments pure and graceful"). Prose, romances, and sketches. Outre-Mer. Hyperion. Kavanagh. "Spanish Student," "Evangeline," 1847. "Golden Legend." "Song of Hiawatha," 1855. "Courtship of Miles Standish." "Tales of a Wayside Inn." "Birds of Passage." Translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia," 1867. Many well-known shorter poems.

Alfred Tennyson (b. 1809).

—**John Greenleaf Whittier** (1808– ; "the Quaker poet." Our leading lyric poet. Earnest, energetic, but "lacking Longfellow's wide and elegant culture"). Ballads: "Maud Muller." "Barefoot Boy." "Barbara Frietchie," etc. *"Snow Bound," 1866. "Tent on the Beach." "Miriam." "Among the Hills." "Mogg Megone." Shorter poems: "My Psalm." "My Soul and I." "In School Days." "Last Walk in Autumn." "The Playmates," etc.

Robert Browning, 1812–89.

1865, April 9. *General Lee* surrenders.

—Ray Palmer, D.D. (1808–87). "Hymns and Sacred Pieces." ("My Faith Looks up to Thee.")

—Alfred B. Street (1811–82). "Frontenac." "The Gray Forest Eagle." "Woods and Waters." "Forest Pictures." (Poetry of "excellent quality.")

April 14. President *Lincoln* assassinated.

—Epes Sargent (1812–80). *"Shells and Sea-Weeds." "Life on the Ocean Wave." Several dramas. Edited many poetical works and a Cyclopædia of Poetry.

—Philip P. Cooke (1816–50). "The Froissart Ballads" ("Florence Vane.")

May 10. *Jefferson Davis* captured.

—*John Godfrey Saxe* (1816–87; humorous poet). "The Proud Miss MacBride." "Money King." "Rhyme of the Rail." "Pyramus and Thisbe," etc. Sonnets.

John Wilkes Booth, 1835–65, American actor, murderer of Lincoln.

—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe (1819–). "Passion Flowers." "Hippolytus." "From the Oak to the

Olive." Lyrics. "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

—*Walt Whitman* (1819– ; a singular "poetical iconoclast"; graceful, tender). "Leaves of Grass," 1835. "Drum Taps." "O Captain, my Captain," etc.

Edwin Booth (b. 1833), American tragedian.

—*Josiah Gilbert Holland* (1819–81). "Bitter Sweet." "Kathrina." "The Mistress of the Manse." "The Marble Prophecy." As a novelist, p. 104.

—**JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL** (1819– ; he represents the "highest reach of American poetry"; poet, critic, diplomat). "The Cathedral." "Under the Willows." "Biglow Papers," 1848. "Vision of Sir Launfal," 1848. "Fable for Critics," 1848. Fine shorter poems ("Present Crisis," "Commemoration Ode," etc.). As critic, p. 101.

Matthew Arnold, 1822–88.

1865. *Andrew Johnson*, president.

—*T. Buchanan Read* (1822–72; the "poet-painter"). "The New Pastoral." Lays and Ballads: "Drifting." "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies." "Sheridan's Ride." "The House by the Sea." *"The Closing Scene."

1866. Atlantic cable.

—Alice Cary (1820–71) and Phœbe Cary (1824–71). "Poems," 1850. Phœbe alone: "Nearer Home." "Poems of Faith, Hope, and Resignation." Alice: "Pictures of Memory"; and a novel, Married, not Mated.

1866. Austrians defeated at Sadowa.

—George H. Boker (1824– ; a successful dramatist). "Calaynos." "Anne Boleyn." "Francesca di Rimini." "Poems of the War." "Book of the Dead."

—William Allen Butler (1825– ; satirical poet). "Nothing to Wear." "Two Millions." "General Average."

—Richard H. Stoddard (1825–). "Footprints." "Voices of Summer." "Au-

tumn." "The King's Bell." "The Book of the East." Ed. the Bric-a-brac Series. Stories.

—Stephen C. Foster (1826–64). Songs: "Suwanee River." "Old Kentucky Home." "Nelly Bly."

Cyrus W. Field (b. 1816), American merchant.

—Lucy Larcom (1826–). "Roadside Poems." "Wild Roses of Cape Ann." "An Idyl of Work." "Skipper Ben." "Hannah Binding Shoes."

—Paul H. Hayne (1831–86). "Legends and Lyrics," "Sonnets" ("taking high rank").

—Celia Thaxter (1835–). "Driftweed." "Courage." "Watch of Boon Island," etc.

1867. Purchase of Alaska from Russia.

—John James Piatt (1835–). With Howells: "Poems of Two Friends." "Poems in Sunshine and Twilight." "Landmarks." "Western Windows." "The Morning Street." (Styled the "poetic Voice of Ohio.")

Edwin Arnold (b. 1832).

—Sarah M. Piatt (1836–). "A Woman's Poems." "The Fortunate Isles." "That New World." "Dramatic Persons and Moods." "Love Stories." "Black Princess." "Sometime" (some of her fine shorter poems).

1868. Impeachment and acquital of President Johnson.

—William H. Venable (1836–). "June on the Miami." "The Teacher's Dream." "Melodies of the Heart."

—Mrs. M. J. Preston (1838– ; graceful poetry). "Beechenbrook." "Cartoons." "Old Song and New."

—John Hay (1839–). "Pike County Ballads." "Jim Bludsoe." "Little Breeches," etc. Castilian Days. Life of Lincoln (with J. G. Nicolay), 1889.

1869. *Grant*, president.

—*Bret Harte* (1837– ; poet and novelist). "East and West Poems." ("Heathen Chinee," etc.) The novel, Gabriel Conroy; the play, Two Men of Sandy Bar. Short stories: Luck of Roaring Camp. Thankful Blossom. Story of a

1870. The Fifteenth Amendment adopted.

Mine. Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands. Condensed Novels, etc.

—Cincinnatus H. ("Joaquin") Miller (1841– ; "style sensuous." Some of his work very fine). "Songs of the Sierras." "Ship of the Desert." "The Danites in the Sierras." "Shadows of Shasta." "Walker in Nicaragua." *"Sunrise in Venice." Novels.

—E. E. Rexford (1848–). "Silver Threads among the Gold." Novels.

—Robert Grant (1852–). "Little Tin Gods on Wheels." "The Lambs." "Yankee Doodle." Novels: An Average Man. Confessions of a Frivolous Girl.

—James Whitcomb Riley (1854– ; Hoosier dialect poems, and others; tender; pathetic). "Old Swimmin' Hole." "Jim," etc.

1870. *Amadeus*, king of Spain.

Corot, 1796–1875, French painter.

1870. French defeated at Sedan by the Prussians.

James Gordon Bennett, 1800–72, journalist.

g. **Criticism, Belles-Lettres, General Literature:**

1871. *William* made Emperor of Germany.

—**Oliver Wendell Holmes** (1809– ; genial, witty, his writings abound in beauty, pathos, and pure humor). The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, 1858. Professor at the Breakfast Table. The Poet at the Breakfast Table, 1871. Our Hundred Days in Europe. Medical Essays. Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1884. Novels: Elsie Venner. Guardian Angel. "One Hoss Shay." "Old Ironsides." "Bill and Joe." "Under the Violets," etc.

Matthew Vassar, 1792–1868, founder of Vassar College.

Edwin Forrest, 1806–72, American tragedian.

—Henry Giles (1809–82). Illustrations of Genius. Human Life in Shakespeare. Christian Thought on Life. Lectures. Essays.

1871. Great fire in Chicago.

—Samuel H. Dickson (1798–1872; "style graceful and polished."—*Adams*). Essays: Life. Sleep. Pain. On the Correlation of Forces. Æsthetics of Suicide. Elements of Medicine. Addresses.

1871. French republic; *Thiers*, president.

—J. S. Hart (1810–77). Manuals of English and American Literature. Composition and Rhetoric.

—Henry T. Tuckerman (1813–71). Thoughts on the Poets. Book of the Artists. Biographical Essays, etc.

—Henry N. Hudson (1814–86; eminent Shakespearian scholar). Lectures on Shakespeare. Editions of Shakespeare's Plays (popular and reliable), etc.

Charlotte Cushman, 1816–76, American actress.

—Samuel A. Allibone (1816–). Dictionary of Authors.

—E. A. Duyckinck (1816–78) and George L. Duyckinck (1823–63). Encyclopædia of American Literature, 1856.

1872. Genevan award of Alabama claims.

—John Bartlett (1820–). Familiar Quotations. Shakespeare Phrase Book.

—Mrs. Sarah Parton ("Fanny Fern") (1811–72). Fern Leaves, etc.

—Gen. D. H. Strother ("Porte Crayon") (1816–). Numerous works, principally sketches of Virginia life.

E. A. Sothern, 1830–81, English actor.

—Elihu Burritt (1811–80; "the learned blacksmith"). Sparks from the Anvil. A Voice from the Forge. Peace Papers for the People.

Hiram Powers, 1805–73, American sculptor.

—James T. Fields (1816–81). Yesterdays with Authors. Underbrush. "Wordsworth." "Eventide."

—*Edwin Percy Whipple* (1819–86). Character and Characteristic Men. Age of Elizabeth. Literature and Life. Essays and reviews. (An able and trustworthy critic.)

John Ruskin (b. 1819).

—*James Russell Lowell* (1819– ; see also p. 98. Poet, critic, diplomat, orator, teacher; style brilliant, forcible, satiric, humorous, sometimes profound and subtle. Ed. the Atlantic, 1857–62). Among my Books. My Study Windows. Fireside Travels. Life of Hawthorne.

1873. Financial panic.

1873. *MacMahon*, president of France.

—*Richard Grant White* (1822–85). Everyday English. Words and their Uses. Essays on Shakespearian Subjects. Edition of Shakespeare. Essays.

1876. The Custer massacre (Sioux War).

—Thomas Wentworth Higginson (1823–). Outdoor Papers. Oldport Days. Malbone, a romance. Atlantic Essays. Sympathy of Religions. Young Folks' History of the United States.

—James Parton (1822–). Articles and numerous attractive biographies (Burr, Jackson, etc. *Voltaire). The French Parnassus. Humorous Poetry.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, 1794–1877, American millionnaire.

—*George William Curtis* (1824– ; present editor of Harper's Weekly). Lotus Eating. The Potiphar Papers. Nile Notes. Prue and I (a volume of delightful sketches). Trumps.

Joseph Jefferson (b. 1829), American actor.

—William J. Rolfe (1827–). Annotated edition of Shakespeare's Plays. Numerous text-books.

—Hiram Corson (1828–). Edition of Chaucer's works. Handbook of Anglo-Saxon and Early English.

—Eugene L. Didier (18 –). Life of Poe. Primer of Criticism. Life and Letters of Madame Bonaparte.

1876. Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

—Ignatius Donnelly (1831–). Essay on Shakespeare's Sonnets. Atlantis. Ragnarok. The Great Cryptogram, 1888.

—Moncure D. Conway (1832–). Emerson at Home and Abroad. Demonology. Idols and Ideals. The Wandering Jew.

1877. *R. B. Hayes*, president.

—A. P. Russell (1826–). A Club of One (a sparkling work). Library Notes. Characteristics. In a Club Corner, 1890.

—*Edmund Clarence Stedman* (1833– ; poet and critic). Alice of Monmouth. "The Blameless Prince." "Pan in Wall Street." "The Lord's Day Gale." "The Heart of New England." *Victorian Poets. American Poets. E. A. Poe.

Robert G. Ingersoll (b. 1833), American lawyer and orator.

—H. H. Furness (1833– ; noted Shakespearian scholar). Variorum editions of the plays.

—Moses Coit Tyler (1835–). Brownville Papers. Essays. A scholarly and excellent History of American Literature.

—C. F. Adams, Jr. (1835– ; "an authority on railway science"). Chapters of Erie. Railroads. A College Fetich.

—William Winter (1836–). The Trip to England. English Rambles. Shakespeare's England. The Jeffersons. "Azrael." "My Witness." "The Wanderers."

—Mary Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton") (1838– ; a "witty, aggressive writer, sometimes flippant"). Red Letter Days. Wool Gathering. Gala Days. Summer Rest. Woman's Wrong. Sermons to the Clergy. First Love is Best. Battle of the Books. What think ye of Christ? A New Atmosphere.

—Whitelaw Reid (1838– ; New York Tribune). Newspaper Tendencies, etc.

—George Alfred Townsend ("Gath") (1841–). Bohemian Days. The Entailed Hat. Poems, etc.

—*Sidney Lanier* (1842–81; poet and littérateur). "Centennial Ode." "The Stirrup Cup." "Poems." Tiger Lilies, a novel. Science of English Verse. The English Novel and its Development. Florida. Edited The Boys' Percy, Boys' King Arthur, Boys' Mabinogion.

—Laurence Hutton (1843–). Literary Landmarks of London.

h. **Fiction:**

—Jacob Abbott (1803–79; deservedly popular). The Rollo Books. Histories.

—**NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE** (1804–64; the greatest, but not the most popular American novelist; power of imagination, subtlety of analy-

1877. Russo-Turkish War; followed by the Berlin treaty.

1877. United States troops withdrawn from the South.

1877. Railroad riots at Pittsburgh, and elsewhere.

Kellogg (b. 1844), vocalist.

Bulwer, 1805–73.

Thackeray, 1811–63.

Dickens, 1812–70.

sis, and purity of diction characterize his style). Twice-Told Tales, 1837. Fanshawe. Grandfather's Chair. Scarlet Letter, 1850. Mosses from an Old Manse. House of the Seven Gables, 1851. Blithedale Romance. Wonder Book for Boys and Girls. Tanglewood Tales. *Marble Faun. American, English, and Italian Note-Books. Posthumous: Dolliver Romance. Septimius Felton.

1878. *Lorne*, governor-general of Canada.

1879. Resumption of specie payments.

—R. M. Bird (1805–54). Dramas: Broker of Bogota. Spartacus Calavar. The Infidel. Nick of the Woods. Robin Day.

—William Gilmore Simms (1806–70). The Partisan. Mellichampe. Yemassee. The Scout. History of South Carolina. Morals of Slavery. Biographies. Poems.

1879. *Grévy*, president of France.

—Mrs. E. Oakes Smith (1806–). Novels and poems.

—T. S. Arthur (1809–85). Many novels and stories, popular, but not of much literary character. Ten Nights in a Barroom.

George Eliot, 1819–80.

—*Oliver Wendell Holmes* (1809–). Elsie Venner. Guardian Angel. (See p. 100.)

—**Harriet Beecher Stowe** (1812–). *Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1852 (one of the most influential novels ever written). Dred. The Minister's Wooing. Pearl of Orr's Island, 1862. We and our Neighbors. Oldtown Folks.

1880. Irish Land League formed.

—Richard H. Dana, Jr. (1815–82). Two Years before the Mast. To Cuba and Back. Also poetry.

1881. *James A. Garfield*, president.

—*Josiah G. Holland* (1819–81; novels popular; as poet, p. 98). Arthur Bonnicastle. Sevenoaks. Miss Gilbert's Career. Nicholas Minturn. Goldfoil. Timothy Titcomb's Letters.

—Mrs. Ann S. Stephens (1813– ; sensational). Mary Derwent. Fashion and Famine, etc.

—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth (1818– ; a prolific but sensational writer). The Prince of Darkness. Retribution. Ishmael. The Widow's Son.

—Susan Warner (1818–). Queechy. The Wide, Wide World.

1881. Assassination of Alexander II. of Russia.

—Mrs. E. P. Prentiss (1818–78; popular religious fiction). Pemaquid. Home at Greylock. Stepping Heavenward.

—Abby Morton Diaz (1821– ; humorous juvenile stories). William Henry Letters. Stimpcett Family, etc.

—W. T. Adams ("Oliver Optic") (1822–). Boat Club Series. Lake Shore Series, etc. (Popular stories for boys.)

1881, July 2. *Garfield* shot; he died September 19.

—*Edward Everett Hale* (1822– ; novels entertaining and of good influence). The Man without a Country. Philip Nolan's Friends. The Ingham Papers. Ten Times One is Ten. His Level Best. In His Name.

Chester A. Arthur, president.

—*Donald Grant Mitchell* ("Ike Marvel") (1822–). Reveries of a Bachelor, 1850. Dream Life. Rural Studies. My Farm at Edgewood. Doctor Johns ("an excellent novel").

—Elizabeth D. B. Stoddard (1823–). The Morgesons. Two Men. Temple House.

1883. Brooklyn Bridge opened.

—Henry Morford (1823–84). Shoulder Straps. Days of Shoddy.

—James R. Gilmore ("Edmund Kirke") (1823–). Among the Pines. My Southern Friends.

—Mrs. Sarah J. Lippincott ("Grace Greenwood") (1823–). History of My Pets. Life of Victoria. Stories from Many Lands. "Ariadne."

1883. *Lansdowne*, governor general of Canada.

—Adeline D. T. Whitney (1824–). We Girls. Leslie Goldthwaite. Patience Strong's Outing. Faith Gartney's Girlhood. Poems.

—William M. Baker (1825–83). Inside. Carter Quarterman. Colonel Dunwoddie. His Majesty Myself.

—*Bayard Taylor* (1825–78). Hannah Thurston, 1863. Story of Kennet.

—*J. T. Trowbridge* (1827–). Cudjo's Cave. His Own Master. Neighbor Jackwood. Lucy Arlyn. The Three Scouts. Coupon Bonds. The Man who Stole a Meeting-House. "The Vagabonds." "At Sea." *"Midsummer" ("an almost perfect poem." — *Adams*). "A Home Idyl," etc.

Wilkie Collins, 1824–89.

—Rose Terry Cooke (1827– ; stories of high rank). Somebody's Neighbors. Two Villages, etc.

—Maria S. Cummins (1827–66). The Lamplighter. Mabel Vaughan. El Fureidîs.

1882. Chinese immigration forbidden.

—Theodore Winthrop (1828–61). Cecil Dreeme. John Brent. The Canoe and the Saddle. Edwin Brothertoff.

—Gen. Lew Wallace (1828– ; a dramatic style). Ben Hur. The Fair God.

—Martha Finley ("Martha Farquharson") (1828–). Casella. Wanted, a Pedigree. The Elsie Dinsmore Series.

—*Charles Dudley Warner* (1829–). Saunterings. Winter on the Nile. Backlog Studies. My Summer in a Garden. Mummies and Moslems. Baddeck. Irving (in American Men of Letters Series).

1883. Coronation of Czar Alexander III.

—S. Weir Mitchell (1829–). In War Time. Roland Blake. Poems ("Cap of Youth." "Hill of Stones").

—John Esten Cooke (1830–). Virginia Comedians. Fanchette. Henry St. John. Pokahontas. Lives

of Jackson and Lee. History of Virginia.

—Helen Hunt Jackson ("H. H.") (1831–85). Ramona. Bits of Travel. Bits of Talk. "Tides." "October," etc.

—Rebecca Harding Davis (1831–). Paul Bleecker. Waiting for the Verdict. A Law unto Herself.

—Louise Chandler Moulton (1832–). Random Rambles. Essays, sketches, poems.

—*Louisa May Alcott* (1832–88). *Little Women, 1867. Old-Fashioned Girl. Little Men. Aunt Jo's Scrap Bag. Aunt Jo's Boys. Work. Hospital Sketches.

1885. *Grover Cleveland*, president.

—James DeMille (1833–80; humorous novels). The Cryptogram. American Baron. Comedy of Terrors, etc.

—Frank R. Stockton (1834–). Rudder Grange. The Late Mrs. Null. The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine. The Hundredth Man. The Lady or the Tiger? The Great War Syndicate, etc.

—Mrs. Terhune ("Marion Harland") (183–). Alone, 1854. Moss Side. The Hidden Path. Miriam. Eve's Daughters. Common Sense in the Household.

1885. Death of *Gen. Grant.*

—Harriet Prescott Spofford (1835–). Amber Gods. Sir Rohan's Ghost. Thief in the Night.

—Mrs. A. J. Wilson (1835–). St. Elmo. Vashti. Beulah.

—T. B. Aldrich (1836–). Marjorie Daw. Story of a Bad Boy. Stillwater Tragedy. Prudence Palfrey. Queen of Sheba. "Baby Bell," and other poems.

—Edward Eggleston (1837–). Hoosier Schoolmaster. Circuit Rider. Roxy. End of the World, etc.

—*William Dean Howells* (1837–). Venetian Life. Italian Journeyings. Their Wedding Journey. The Lady of the Aroostook. A Modern Instance. A Foregone Conclusion. A Woman's Reason. A Chance Acquaintance. Rise of Silas Lapham. Dr. Breen's Practice. April Hopes. Sleeping Car, The Mouse Trap, and other farces.

—E. P. Roe (1838–88; religious, labored, popular). Barriers Burned Away. A Face Illumined. From Jest to Earnest. Opening of a Chestnut Burr, etc.

1886. Charleston (S. C.) earthquake.

—Albion W. Tourgée (1838–). A Fool's Errand. Bricks Without Straw. John Eax. Hot Plowshares. Figs and Thistles.

—Horace E. Scudder (1838–). The Bodley Books. Dream Children. Many children's stories. Noah Webster.

—Mary Clemmer Hudson (1839–84). Eirene. His Two Wives. "Poems of Life and Nature." Memorials of Alice and Phœbe Cary. Letters.

—Julia McNair Wright (1840–). Almost a Nun. Priest and Nun (Anti-Romanist tales).

—Olive Logan Sikes (1841–). Stories, lectures, plays, etc.

1888. *Carnot*, president of France.

—Mrs Alden ("Pansy") (1841–). Religious tales: Four Girls at Chautauqua. Esther Reid, etc.

—Mrs. Mary J. Holmes (18 –). Tempest and Sunshine, 1854. Lena Rivers. In all, 28 novels.

—Anna Dickinson (1842–). A Paying Investment. What Answer? Lectures.

—Ellen Olney Kirk (1842–). Margaret Kent. Midsummer Madness. Lesson in Love.

—Nora Perry (–). Stories and Poems. For a Woman. "After the Ball." "Romance of a Rose."

—*Henry James, Jr.* (1843–). Roderick Hudson. The American. The Europeans. Portrait of a Lady. An International Episode.

Daisy Miller (novelette, afterwards dramatized). A Passionate Pilgrim. Watch and Ward. Trans-Atlantic Sketches. Portraits of Places. Life of Hawthorne.

—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward (1844–). Silent Partner. Story of Avis. Doctor Zay. *Gates Ajar. Beyond the Gates. Hedged In. Poems, etc.

—*George W. Cable* (1844–). Old Creole Days. Madame Delphine. The Grandissimes. Dr. Sevier. Bonaventure. Life of Simms.

—Constance Fenimore Woolson (1848–). Anne, 1882. For the Major. Rodman the Keeper. Castle Nowhere. "Two Women," etc.

1889. *Benjamin Harrison*, president.

—Julian Hawthorne (1846–). Bressant. Idolatry. Dust. Garth. Sebastian Strome. Fortune's Fool. Life of Nathaniel Hawthorne, his father.

—Mary Halleck Foote (1847– ; novelist and artist). Led Horse Claim. John Bodewin's Testimony. Friend Barton's Concern, etc.

—Edgar Fawcett (1847–). Hopeless Case. Social Silhouettes. Adventures of a Widow. Gentleman of Leisure. Ambitious Woman. Solarion. "Romance and Revery." "Song and Story."

William Black (b. 1841), Scottish novelist.

—William H. Bishop (1847–). Detmold. House of a Merchant Prince.

—Virginia W. Johnson (1847– ; "graceful, original"). Joseph the Jew. Two Old Cats. A Foreign Marriage. Sack of Gold. An English Daisy Miller.

—A. S. Hardy (1847–). But Yet a Woman. The Wind of Destiny.

—H. H. Boyesen (1848). Norse Idyls. Falconberg. Norseman's Pilgrim-

age. Tales from Two Hemispheres. Gunnar. The Light of Her Countenance. Poems.

—Joel Chandler Harris (1848–). Uncle Remus sketches.

—Margaret DeLand ( ). John Ward, Preacher. Florida Days. Poems.

—Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett (1849–). That Lass o' Lowrie's. Haworth's. Through One Administration. Louisiana. Little Lord Fauntleroy, etc.

1889. Flood at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

—Sarah Orne Jewett (1849–). Deephaven. Country By-Ways. Play Days. Old Friends and New. (Simple, graceful stories.)

—Anna K. Green (1846–). *Leavenworth Case, 1878. Sword of Damocles. Strange Disappearance. The Mill Mystery.

—Edgar Saltus (1858–). Balzac, a Study. The Philosophy of Disenchantment. The Truth about Tristrem Varick, 1888.

—Lizzie Williams Champney (1850–). In the Sky Garden, 1886. Bourbon Lilies. Sebia's Tangled Web. Three Vassar Girls in South America.

1889. Admission of North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington.

—Edward Bellamy (1850–). Dr. Heidenhoff's Process. Miss Ludington's Sister. *Looking Backward.

—George P. Lathrop (1751–). Rose and Rooftree. An Echo of Passion. Newport. A Study of Hawthorne.

—Miss Mary N. Murfree ("Charles Egbert Craddock") (1850–). Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain. Where the Battle was Fought. In the Clouds. Despot of Broomsedge Cove, etc.

—Edith Thomas (1854–). New Year's Masque. Meritorious short poems.

—Blanche Willis Howard (1847–). One Summer, 1875. Guenn. Aunt Serena. *The Open Door. Aulnay Tower. One Year Abroad (1877).

—F. Marion Crawford (1854–). Mr. Isaacs. Dr. Claudius. A Roman Singer. To Leeward. Paul Patoff.

1889. Brazil declared a republic.

SUMMARY OF THE RANKING.

English Authors:

Class A. — Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Byron, Scott, Thackeray, Dickens. [9.]

Class B. — Jonson, Hooker, Dryden, Pope, Steele, Addison, Swift, Defoe, Johnson, Goldsmith, Hume, Gibbon, Burke, Gray, Cowper, Burns, Moore, Shelley, Wordsworth, Keats, Coleridge, Sheridan, Macaulay, Mill, Spencer, Darwin, Lamb, Carlyle, Ruskin, Bulwer, Eliot, Tennyson, Browning. [33.]

Class C. — Bede, Alfred, Caedmon, Gower, Wycliffe, James I., Caxton, Skelton, Dunbar, Surrey, More, Coverdale, Sackville, Sidney, Marlowe, Raleigh, Lyly, Ascham, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Ford, Webster, Herbert, Waller, Cowley, Burton, Browne, Baxter, Hobbes, Walton, Samuel Butler, Wycherley, Bunyan, Taylor, Locke, Newton, Young, Arbuthnot, Montagu, Fielding, Richardson, Smollett, Sterne, Robertson, Boswell, Bishop Butler, Blackstone, Paley, Adam Smith, Thomson, Collins, Crabbe, Macpherson, Campbell, Hood, Southey, Knowles, Hallam, Rawlinson, Froude, Chalmers, Whately, Hugh Miller, Kinglake, J. R. Green, Hamilton, Stewart, Newman, Kingsley, Herschell, Whewell, Tyndall, Huxley, Müller, Sidney Smith, Wilson, De Quincey, Hazlitt, Morley, Matthew Arnold, Disraeli, Brontë, Reade, Trollope, Collins, Mrs. Browning, Edwin Arnold. [86.]

American Authors:

Class A (about on a par with Class B, English authors). — Bryant, Irving, Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne. [6.]

Class B. — Edwards, Franklin, Poe, Cooper, Webster, Whittier, Stowe, Prescott, Bancroft, Bayard Taylor, Holmes. [11.]

Class C. — Cotton Mather, Hamilton, Thomas Paine, C. B. Brown, Audubon, Wirt, Everett, Channing, Margaret Fuller, Thoreau, Read, Saxe, Holland, Whitman, D. G. Mitchell, Lanier, Hale, Alcott, Trowbridge, Bret Harte, Motley, Lossing, Lowell (essays), Whipple, R. G. White, Stedman, Fiske, Curtis, Marsh, Warner, Howells, Cable, James. [34.]

A LIST OF BOOKS

SELECTED FROM ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE, AND RECOMMENDED FOR GENERAL READING. WORKS MARKED THUS (†) ARE ADAPTED RATHER FOR OLDER READERS AND STUDENTS. THE SECOND PART OF EACH GROUP IS AMERICAN.

I. Biography.

†Johnson's Lives of Savage, Milton, Swift, Addison.
†Boswell's Johnson.
Carlyle's Frederick II. and Essays on Burns and Scott.
Macaulay's Biographical Essays (combined charm and value).
Forster's Dickens (standard).
Miller's Schools and Schoolmasters.
†Moore's Byron (sketch).
Southey's Nelson.
Smiles's Brief Biographies.
Yonge's Marie Antoinette.
Froude's Cæsar.
Hughes's Alfred the Great.
Conybeare and Howson's Life of St. Paul.
Howitt's Homes of the Poets.
Jameson's Loves of the Poets (very enjoyable style).
English Men of Letters Series.

Irving's Columbus, Mahomet, Goldsmith, and Washington.
Franklin's Autobiography.
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella.
†Abbott's Napoleon.
Whipple's Eminent Men.
Parton's Famous Americans.
American Men of Letters Series.

II. Drama.

Shakespeare. *Comedies:* Merchant of Venice, As You Like It, Midsummer Night's Dream, Twelfth Night, Winter's Tale. *Histories:* Richard III., John, Henry IV. and V. *Tragedies:* Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, Lear, Cæsar, Coriolanus.
†Jonson's Every Man in his Humor and The Alchemist.
†Massinger's New Way to Pay Old Debts (Sir Giles Overreach).
†Marlowe's Faustus, or Tamburlaine.
†Wycherley's Plain Dealer, or Old Bachelor.
†Congreve's Mourning Bride.
†Farquhar's Beaux' Stratagem.
Goldsmith's She Stoops to Conquer and The Good-natured Man (both excellent).
†Ireland's Vortigern (imitation of Shakespeare).
Sheridan's Rivals, Critic, and School for Scandal.
Knowles's Hunchback and the Love Chase.
Mitford's Rienzi.
Bulwer's Lady of Lyons and Cardinal Richelieu.
Robert Browning's Strafford.

III. Economics.

More's Utopia (quaint, and generally interesting).
Bacon's New Atlantis.
Milton's Areopagitica (a noble appeal for press-freedom).
†Smith's Wealth of Nations.
Mill's On Liberty, Subjection of Women, †Political Economy.
Bagehot's Physics and Politics.
Spencer's Sociology.
Bryce's American Commonwealth.

Nordhoff's Politics for Young Americans.
Macy's Our Government.

George's Progress and Poverty (persuasive and attractive).
Ely's French and German Socialism (interesting, recent).
Wells's Economic Changes (a suggestive book).

IV. Essays and General Literature.

†Sidney's Defense of Poesy.
†Fox's Book of Martyrs.
†Ascham's Schoolmaster.
Bacon's Essays and Wisdom of the Ancients.
†Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy (worth sketching).
Milton on Education (a curious little treatise).
Walton's Complete Angler (charming rural scenes and pursuits).
Pepys's Diary (a revelation of the manners of his time).
Spectator (criticism, conduct of life, humorous sketches).
Swift's Tale of a Tub and Battle of the Books.
†Montagu's Letters.
†Chesterfield's Letters.
Johnson's Rambler (patterned after the Spectator).
†Blackstone's Commentaries (not a book for lawyers only).
†Kames's Elements of Criticism.
Goldsmith's Citizen of the World.
Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature (for reference).
Burke's Speeches and Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful.
Coleridge's Lectures on Shakespeare.
Knight's Half Hours (selections from good works).
Macaulay's Essays (always attractive and useful).
Ruskin's Ethics of the Dust and Sesame and Lilies (in beautiful style, of noble purpose).
Lamb's Essays of Elia (delightful, genial, quaint).
†Hazlitt's Characters in Shakespeare.
Wilson's Noctes Ambrosianæ (read the condensation).
De Quincey's Essays and Confessions of an Opium Eater.
Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, Heroes and Hero Worship.
Jameson's Characteristics of Women in Shakespeare (very attractively written).
Lubbock's Pleasures of Life.
†Ruskin's Modern Painters.
Hamerton's Intellectual Life (a strong, suggestive book).
Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects.
Smiles's Self-Help.

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†Woolman's Journal.
Wirt's Letters of a British Spy.
Irving's Sketch Book, Alhambra, Bracebridge Hall.
Webster's Orations (in strong, dignified English).
†Marsh's Essays on English Literature.
Emerson's Essays, Conduct of Life, English Traits.
Cozzens's Sparrowgrass Papers (genuinely humorous).
Artemus Ward's writings.
Holmes's Autocrat of (and Professor at) the Breakfast Table (well worth reading).
Fields's Yesterdays with Authors.
Whipple's Essays.
Lowell's Among my Books and My Study Windows (both valuable books).
White's Words and their Uses, Study of Shakespeare.
Hawthorne's Note-books.
Stedman's Victorian Poets.
Mitchell's Reveries of a Bachelor (full of charm).
Warner's Backlog Studies, My Summer in a Garden.
Curtis's Prue and I (very enjoyable sketches).
Burroughs's Birds and Poets, Wake Robin, and other works (delightful in style, full of nature).

V. Fiction.

Gulliver's Travels (Swift).
Defoe's Robinson Crusoe.
†Fielding's Tom Jones.
†Smollett's Peregrine Pickle.

†Sterne's Tristram Shandy and a Sentimental Journey.
†Johnson's Rasselas.
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.
†Mackenzie's Man of Feeling.
†More's Cœlebs in Search of a Wife.
Walpole's Otranto.
Inchbald's Simple Story.
Beckford's Vathek.
Radcliffe's Udolpho.
Burney's Evelina.
†Godwin's Caleb Williams.
Edgeworth's Castle Rackrent, perhaps others.
Lewis's The Monk.
Austen's Sense and Sensibility and Pride and Prejudice.
Porter's Scottish Chiefs and Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Scott's Kenilworth, Ivanhoe, Waverley, and others.
Marryat's Midshipman Easy, and Jacob Faithful, or Snarleyyow.
Lover's Handy Andy, or Rory O'More.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.
Wilson's Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life (read some of these short stories).
Disraeli's Endymion, or Lothair.
Bulwer's Last Days of Pompeii, My Novel, Chillingly, Strange Story, Rienzi, Coming Race.
Lever's Harry Lorrequer.
Kingsley's Hypatia, Westward Ho, Alton Locke.
Brontë's Jane Eyre and Shirley.
Reade's Put Yourself in His Place and Griffith Gaunt.
Trollope's Doctor Thorne, Orley Farm, Framley Parsonage.
Thackeray's Newcomes (after Pendennis), Vanity Fair, Henry Esmond, Virginians, Yellowplush Papers, The Four Georges, English Humorists.
Dickens's Our Mutual Friend, Pickwick Papers, David Copperfield, Oliver Twist, Martin Chuzzlewit, Old Curiosity Shop, Tale of Two Cities, and the rest.
George Eliot's Adam Bede, Middlemarch, Romola, Daniel Deronda, Silas Marner, Mill on the Floss.
Collins's Armadale, Woman in White, Moonstone.
Craik's John Halifax.
Hughes's Tom Brown at Rugby.
MacDonald's Malcolm, or Robert Falconer, Donal Grant, St. George and St. Michael.
Hardy's Far from the Madding Crowd.
Stevenson's New Arabian Nights, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Master of Ballantrae.
†Ward's Robert Elsmere.

Brown's Wieland and Arthur Mervyn.
Cooper's Last of the Mohicans, The Red Rover, The Pirate, The Leatherstocking Tales.
Ware's Zenobia.
Hawthorne's Marble Faun, Scarlet Letter, House of the Seven Gables, Wonder Book, Tanglewood Tales.
Hale's Man without a Country, In His Name.
Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Holmes's Elsie Venner and Guardian Angel.
Lanier's Boys' King Arthur.
Taylor's Hannah Thurston and Story of Kennet.
Trowbridge's stories.
Eggleston's Hoosier Schoolmaster, Circuit Rider, Roxy.
Howells's Silas Lapham, A Modern Instance, Lady of the Aroostook, also his farces.
James's Daisy Miller and Portrait of a Lady.
Wallace's Ben Hur.
Alcott's Little Women, Old-Fashioned Girl, Work.
Aldrich's Story of a Bad Boy, Prudence Palfrey.
Roe's Face Illumined.
Phelps's Gates Ajar.
Cable's Grandissimes, Dr. Sevier, Old Creole Days.
Poe's Tales.
"Craddock's" Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains.
Stockton's Rudder Grange, The Late Mrs. Null, shorter stories.
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Dryden's St. Cecilia's Day, Annus Mirabilis, and a satire.
Pope's Essays, Rape of the Lock.
Young's Night Thoughts (parts).
Addison's Cato and Rosamond.
Thomson's Seasons.
Gray's Elegy.
Collins's Ode to the Passions.
Goldsmith's poems.
Cowper's John Gilpin, My Mother's Picture.
Macpherson's Poems of Ossian (parts).
Burns's Poems.
Scott's Lady of the Lake and Lay of the Last Minstrel.
Campbell's Poems.
Pollock's Course of Time (parts).
Byron's Childe Harold and most of his other works.
Keats's Poems, also Shelley's and Hood's.
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Longfellow's Poems.
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Geikie's Life of Christ.
†Channing's Evidences of Christianity.

IX. Travel.

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†Hakluyt's Voyages.
†Park's Travels in Africa.
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